

POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD

Parliaments, Parties and Press

as of January 1, 1936



Edited by
WALTER H. MALLORY

PUBLISHED BY HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK
FOR COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
45 EAST 65TH STREET, NEW YORK

PUBLICATIONS OF THE
COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

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FOREWORD

THE warm welcome which greeted the POLITICAL HANDBOOK OF THE WORLD has led to the decision to revise and reissue it annually.

No comprehensive periodical survey of the parliaments, parties and press of the world has heretofore been made. When a new Ministry is reported in France or Japan, when an important statement is issued by a public leader, when comment on some current international question is quoted from the foreign press, a reader often is unable to judge the true significance of such items of news. The Political Handbook is designed to meet the need for this special information.

The sources from which information has been gathered are many and varied. Some of them are official and some private. It is impossible to quote or refer to these sources, but the editor considers them reliable.

In reference to the sections on the press, two points are to be observed. First, an effort has been made to select those papers which are most apt to be quoted abroad; many papers of large circulation and much local influence are necessarily omitted. Second, in listing the proprietor of a paper, the term has been used to indicate the chief proprietor or controlling shareholder.

The editor wishes to take this occasion to express his sincere thanks to the many correspondents in all parts of the world who have supplied information for this volume, and especially to Frank D. Caruthers, Jr. and Edgar Packard Dean, who have most ably assisted with the checking of material and the careful reading of the proofs.

Valuable suggestions have been offered by the readers of previous editions. They are hereby gratefully acknowledged. Many of these have been incorporated in this new issue. Since the Political Handbook will be revised and republished at regular intervals, criticisms and suggestions will be welcomed.

WALTER H. MALLORY

The Council House
New York, January 1, 1936

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ALBANIA

Capital: Tirana
Area: 10,629 square miles
Population: 1,003,124 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING ZOG I

Born in 1895

Proclaimed by National Assembly September 1, 1928

Cabinet

Appointed October 21, 1935

Premier

Mehdi Frasheri

PARLIAMENT

(Constituent Assembly)

Election of November 11, 1932

Speaker: KOSTA KOTTA

Number of Members 58

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADER

Following a period of anarchy Albania was proclaimed a republic in 1925. It was a republic in name only. In 1924 Ahmed Zog had headed the military movement which overthrew the government of Bishop Fan S. Noli. Under his leadership his party won a decisive victory in the election of 1925, when he became President. On June 17, 1928, President Zog issued writs for a general election. The newly elected Assembly amended the National Constitution so as to permit the President to ascend the throne of a new kingdom of Albania. The King is supported by Mehdi Frasheri (Premier and Minister of Justice), Dr. Faud Asllani (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Ethem Toto (Minister of the Interior), Rrok Gera (Minister of Finance), Dr. Nush Bushati (Minister of Education), Ndoc Narachi (Minister of Public Works) and Demetre Beratti (Minister of National Economy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Besa (daily, except Sunday)	Independent.	Fiqiri Rusi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vatra (three times a week)	Independent.	Timo Dilo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illyria (weekly)	Independent.	Asim Jakova (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populli (weekly)	Independent.	Fiqiri Llagami (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fletorja Zyrtare	Organ of Government.	Halil Machi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Shqiptare (Bari, Italy)	Supplement to the Gazzeta del Mezzogiorno; devoted to pro-Italian propaganda.	Soc. An. Editr. "Mediterranea" (<i>Prop.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazeta e Korçes (daily) . . . (Korcha)	Political.	Zhan Gorguzi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vatra e Rinis (weekly) . . .	Youth Publication.	Vasil Xhachka (<i>Prop.</i>)
Demokratia (weekly) . . . (Gjinokaster)	Independent.	Xhevat Kallajxhi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rilindja (bi-weekly) . . . (Korcha)	Literary.	Dr. Pandi Frasheri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Minerva (bi-weekly) . . .	Literary.	Nebil Chika (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hylli i Drites (monthly) . . . (Scutari)	Literary.	Anton Arapi, O.F.M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leka (monthly) (Scutari)	Literary.	Dr. Zef Pashko Sarachi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bujqesia (monthly) . . .	Agricultural.	Ministry of National Economy
Jurisprudenca (monthly) . .	Judicial.	Ministry of Justice

ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires

Area: 1,079,965 square miles

Population: 12,120,000 (1934 estimate)

President

GENERAL AUGUSTÍN P. JUSTO

Elected November 8, 1931. Assumed office February 20, 1932
for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed February 20, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senado)

*Election of April, 1935 (nine-year term; renewed
by thirds every three years).**

President: DR. JULIO A. ROCA

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	15
Radical Antipersonalista	8
Progressive Democratic	2
Entre Rios Radical	2
Socialist	1
Vacancies	2
	—
Total	30

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of March, 1934 (four-year term; renewed
by halves every two years).*

President: DR. MANUEL A. FRESCO

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Democratic	57
Socialist	42
Radical	14
Progressive Democratic	13
Independent Socialist	6
Entre Rios Radical	6
Liberal (Corrientes)	4
Independent (Capital Federal)	2
Radical (Tucumán)	2
Popular Party (Jujuy)	2
Radical (Mendoza)	1
Provincial Defense (Tucumán)	1
Radical (San Juan)	1
Vacancies	7
Total	158

* Senators are elected by Provincial Legislatures.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution occurred in Argentina in September, 1930, resulting in the overthrow of the government of Dr. Hipolito Irigoyen. A Provisional Government was formed on September 6, and Parliament was temporarily dissolved.

General elections were held on November 8, 1931, and the Radicals, who formerly supported Irigoyen, decided not to participate; they did however participate in the 1935 elections. Of the other groups the most important numerically divided into two camps, colloquially known as the "Concordancia" and the "Alianza." The Concordancia had no organic unity, but was the name applied to those who supported the candidacy of General Augustín P. Justo for president, namely: the National Democrats, whose presidential

ticket was General Augustín P. Justo for president, and Dr. Julio A. Roca for vice-president; the Antipersonalist Radicals, whose ticket was General Justo for president and Dr. José Nicolás Matienzo for vice-president; and the Independent Socialists who supported Justo for president and were prepared to vote for the vice-presidential candidate of the party supporting Justo which developed the most strength. The Concordancia, generally speaking, was friendly to the revolution of 1930.

The Alianza represented a formal alliance between the Socialists and the Progressive Democrats on a united platform and with joint presidential candidates in the persons of Dr. Lisandro de la Torre (Progressive Democrat) for president and Dr. Nicolás Repetto (Socialist) for vice-president. In general, the Alianza was critical towards the revolution of 1930; the Socialists in particular never endorsed the movement.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Favors certain reforms advocated by the late Provisional President Uriburu for revising the constitution with the object of safeguarding the independent authority of the national legislature and judiciary, and of the provinces; improvement of taxation system so as to avoid double taxation; protection of national production against unfair foreign competition; the revision of foreign treaties so as to secure reciprocity and suppression of the most favored-nation clause; laws for increasing the facility for acquiring land by those who actually cultivate it, and development of natural resources; sound money, reform of system of note issue; reforms in penal laws and arbitration in labor disputes.

Leaders: Antonio Santamarina, Rodolfo Moreno, Robustiano Patron Costas, José H. Martínez, José María Bustillo, Carlos Alberto Pueyrredon and Miguel Angel Cárcano.

RADICAL ANTIPERSONALISTA PARTY: Favors direct election for president, vice-president and senators of the nation; extension of the right of voting to women; changes in the mining code so as to prevent the exploitation or monopolization of oil, coal, waterfalls and other natural resources to the detriment of public interests; encouragement of colonization and division of land.

Leaders: Dr. Leopoldo Melo (Minister of Interior), Aldo Cantoni and Carlos A. Bruchmann.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Favors reform of the constitution, such as would be calculated to accentuate its democratic and liberal content. Advocates direct election of senators; separation of church from state; division of big estates; nationalization of oil and its exploitation by state or mixed enterprises; reduction of taxes on articles of general consumption, and the reduction of customs duties; taxes on increment value of the land; legal recognition of trade unions; minimum salary for employees established by mixed commissions; compulsory education up to eighteen years; insurance against illness and unemployment; old age pensions; disarmament pact between the countries of America and political rights for women.

Leaders: Dr. Nicolás Repetto, Drs. Adolfo and Enrique Dickmann, Dr. Mario Bravo and Dr. Alfredo L. Palacios.

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Has similar program to that of the Socialist Party; its greatest strength is in the Province of Santa Fé.

Leaders: Dr. Lisandro de la Torre, Dr. Juan José Díaz Arana, Julio R. Noble, Dr. Julio Gonzalez Iramain and Dr. Luciano Molinas.

UNIÓN CIVICA RADICAL PARTY: Before this Party decided not to take part in the election of November, 1931, it had nominated Marcelo Alvear and Dr.

Adolfo Güemes candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency and had adopted a party platform. The latter included constitutional reforms; higher taxes on articles of luxury for a limited time with a view to developing national production; exoneration of agricultural property worth less than ten thousand pesos from all taxation; protection to national production; political rights for women; progressive tax on incomes; abolition of exportation taxes, tax on absenteeism; change in mining law so as to authorize the state to own and operate oil wells and presumably mines; special railroad tariffs for slow freight for cereals.

Leaders: Dr. Marcelo T. de Alvear, Dr. Adolfo Güemes, Dr. Honorio Pueyrredon (formerly Ambassador to the United States), Dr. Mario M. Guido, Dr. Romulo Naon, Dr. Ricardo Rojas and Dr. J. H. O'Farrell.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Argentina	Independent.	Peres Turne (<i>Dir.</i>)
Argentinisches Tageblatt	German.	Dr. Ernesto F. Alemann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avisador Mercantil	Commercial daily.	F. Pernecco Parodi (<i>Founder and Dir.</i>)
Buenos Aires Herald	Independent; long-established English-language daily.	L. Onetti (<i>Ed.</i>) Julio J. Rugeroni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Courrier de la Plata	Independent.	René Patillaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Critica (evening)	Independent.	Natalio Botana (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cronista Comercial	Commercial daily.	R. S. Perrota (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Deutsche La Plata Zeitung	German.	Hermann Tjarks & Co. (<i>Eds.</i>)
Diario	Independent.	Dr. Norberto Lainez (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario Español	Spanish organ; long-established daily.	Casimiro Prieto Costa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fronza	Independent; conservative.	Dr. Francisco Uriburu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libertad	Organ of Independent Socialist Party.	Isidoro de la Calle (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo	Independent.	Carlos M. Saenz Peña (<i>Dir.</i>)
Nación	Independent; long established, influential journal; good news-service.	Luis Mitre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Noticias Graficas (evening)	Independent.	Alberto Cordone (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa	Independent; long-established, influential journal; good news-service.	Dr. Ezequiel P. Paz (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Roman Catholic organ.	Enrique Osés (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razón (evening)	Independent; widely read.	Dr. Angel L. Sojo (<i>Dir.</i>)
República	Radical Antipersonalista.	Camilo Villagra (<i>Prop.</i>) Ricardo M. Pereyra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Standard	British daily; oldest English newspaper in South America.	Juan L. Mulhall (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	José Sciorda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia	Official organ of the Socialist Party.	Américo Ghioldi (<i>Dir.</i>)
País (Cordoba)	National Democratic.	Arturo Hipolito (<i>Dir.</i>)
Principios (Cordoba)	Catholic.	Dr. Dutari Rodriguez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Interior (Cordoba)	Radical.	Dr. Remonda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Los Andes (Mendoza)	Independent.	Jorge and Felipe Calle (<i>Eds.</i>)
Capital (Rosario)	Independent.	Joaquin Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Orden (Tucumán)	Independent.	Julio Rosenvald (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra

Area: 2,974,581 square miles (not including oversea Territories)

Population: 6,724,305 (1935 estimate)

Governor-General

SIR ALEXANDER HORE-RUTHVEN

Assumes office January 22, 1936

Cabinet

Coalition (United Australia and United Country Parties)

Appointed November 7, 1934

Prime Minister

JOSEPH ALOYSIUS LYONS (United Australia Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Federal Parliament)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*Election of September 15, 1934 (six-year term;
renewed by halves every three years)*

President: PATRICK JOSEPH LYNCH
(United Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	27
United Country Party	6
Labor (Federal Group)	3

Total 36

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of September 15, 1934 (three-year term)

Speaker: GEORGE JOHN BELL (United
Australia Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Australia Party	32
Labor (Federal Group)	18
United Country Party	15
Labor (Lang Group)	9

Total 74

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED AUSTRALIA PARTY: This party is an amalgamation of several non-Labor interests brought into being at the close of 1931 through widespread dissatisfaction with Labor policy in the economic crisis. It has also afforded an opportunity for the reunion of sections of the Nationalist Party which split apart preceding the 1929 election. Its policy favors "sane government" and opposes communism. The elimination of overlapping of Federal and State powers is advocated. It stands for revision of the industrial system, the fixing of labor hours and wages by Federal authorities, and other industrial conditions by State authorities. Its *external policy* includes loyalty to the Throne, the continuance of Australia as a member of the British Empire and Empire trade reciprocity, e.g. it stands for the policy of the Ottawa Conference. The Party favors democratic progress on conservative lines.

Leaders: J. A. Lyons (Prime Minister, Vice-President of Executive Council and Minister for Health, formerly Labor Premier of Tasmania and Labor Postmaster-General), R. G. Casey (Treasurer), R. G. Menzies (Attorney-General and Minister for Industry), Sir George Pearce (Minister for External Affairs), Senator A. J. McLachlan (Postmaster General) and R. Archdale Parkhill (Minister for Defence).

LABOR PARTY (FEDERAL GROUP): The Labor Party was elected with the biggest majority on record in Federal politics in the election of 1929, but the disturbed economic condition of the country destroyed its unity within the first 18 months of its administration. A defeat in the House in November, 1931, resulted in the dissolution of Parliament and a general election which reduced the strength of the Party and led to the ascendancy of the United Australia Party. The Labor Party emphasized Australian nationalism and imposed an abnormally high customs tariff. It advocated freedom from external obligations, disarmament and pacifist aims. In *domestic policy*, its objective was the socialization of the means of production, distribution and exchange, the breaking up of large estates for more intensive settlement and government ownership and control of public utilities. It stood for high protectionist policy to foster Australian secondary industries and improvement in workers' standard of living. Though it favored national insurance, the extension of motherhood endowment and state care of the sick and aged, it reduced old age, invalid, and military pensions and maternity allowances under the stress of economic circumstances. Following its heavy defeats, it adopted a policy of nationalization of the banks to secure government control of public finance. The Labor Party advocates Australian State Governors, and a Commonwealth Governor-General. Sir Isaac Isaacs, the retiring Governor-General, was the first Australian so appointed. The Labor Party makes selections for Cabinet posts by caucus instead of leaving appointments to the Party Leader. In the Italian Ethiopian crisis the Party has opposed Australian participation in sanctions.

Leaders: John Curtin and F. M. Forde (formerly Minister for Trade and Customs). Mr. J. H. Scullin (formerly Prime Minister and Leader of the Party) has retired from active leadership on account of ill-health; but he retains his seat in Parliament and his influence is still considerable.

UNITED COUNTRY PARTY: Its attitude toward the Empire is the same as that of the United Australia Party. In *federal affairs*, it favors the reduction of tariffs on manufactured goods and lowering of the costs of production. It has absorbed several movements aiming at the creation of new States, particularly in New South Wales. In *domestic policy* it stands for the interests of primary and rural producers, both in matters of production and marketing, and favors the decentralization of interests from the big cities. The United Country Party united with the United Australia Party during the 1931 elections to fight Labor.

Leaders: Dr. Earle Page (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Commerce), H. V. Thorby (Minister without Portfolio), J. A. Hunter (Minister without Portfolio), Thomas Paterson (Minister for the Interior) and Senator C. Hardy (Leader in Senate).

LANG LABOR GROUP: Comprising nine members of the House of Representatives, the Lang Labor group is strongly opposed to Federal Labor, but definite proposals have been made to reunite the two Labor Parties which will be considered in January 1936. It is recruited from the Left Wing of Labor in New South Wales under the leadership of the former New South Wales Premier (Mr. Lang) whose party was defeated in the New South Wales State

elections in June, 1932, and May, 1935. It has advocated inflation of the currency, unification of Parliaments, the reduction of overseas financial obligations and militant trades unionism.

Leaders: J. T. Lang (formerly Premier of New South Wales) (not Federal member), J. A. Beasley (Federal leader, formerly Assistant Minister for Industry), R. James (Deputy leader) and J. S. Garden.

PRESS

Few of the papers have definite party political affiliations. The Labor papers invariably support Labor Governments, and the other papers invariably oppose Labor Governments, but their attitude to other parties is conditioned by financial, industrial, or fiscal preconceptions. Thus, the *Age* and the *Bulletin* are strong protectionist papers. The *Sydney Morning Herald* is inclined toward free trade. On other questions, the press will support or oppose any political party, other than Labor, in accordance with its views of what constitutes sound finance and honest government.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Advertiser (Adelaide)	Nationalist; conservative; largest circulation of any paper in South Australia; politically influential.	Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
News (Adelaide)	Nationalist; liberal; evening paper.	Harold Burston (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) E. Bonney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brisbane Courier-Mail (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; authority on political and commercial affairs in Queensland.	Queensland Newspapers Pty., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. J. Foster (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Standard (Brisbane)	Labor; evening paper.	F. Burke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Brisbane)	Nationalist; conservative; evening paper.	W. H. Cummins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) M. L. Reading (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercury (Hobart)	Nationalist; liberal; leading newspaper of Tasmania.	Davies Bros., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Usher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Examiner (Launceton)	Nationalist; conservative daily.	W. R. Rolph & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Age (Melbourne)	Independent; moderate labor leanings; authoritative daily with wide circulation.	David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) L. V. Biggs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (Melbourne)	Nationalist; conservative; influential in state and federal affairs; large circulation.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) W. P. Hurst (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (Melbourne)	Nationalist; liberal; evening daily; large circulation.	Theodore Fink (<i>Dir.</i>) Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) S. H. Deamer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Melbourne)	Nationalist, conservative; pictorial evening daily.	Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) J. C. Walters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun News (Melbourne)	Nationalist; pictorial daily; large circulation.	Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>) J. Drew (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily News (Perth)	Only evening daily in Western Australia.	West Australian Newspaper Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. P. Smith (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. J. Lambert (<i>Ed.</i>) W. H. Yelland (<i>Ed.</i>)
West Australian (Perth)	Nationalist; liberal-conserva- tive; leading daily of West Australia.	
Recorder (Port Pirie)	Nationalist; liberal.	
Labor Daily (Sydney)	Official organ of N. S. W. Labor Party; radical.	Labor Daily, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman MacCauley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sun (Sydney)	Nationalist; evening paper.	Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) D. McCay (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sydney Morning Herald (Sydney)	Nationalist; conservative; Australia's oldest morning paper; large circulation.	John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Warwick Fairfax (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) C. Brunsdon Fletcher (<i>Ed.</i>) Associated Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Telegraph (Sydney)	Nationalist.	F. Ashton (<i>Ed.</i>) Adelaide Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Lloyd Dumas (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Wilson & MacKinnon (<i>Proprs.</i>) F. Doyle (<i>Ed.</i>) David Syme & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) E. F. Tilley (<i>Ed.</i>) Herald and Weekly Times, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Chronicle (Adelaide) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide state and interstate circulation.	G. Mulchinock (<i>Ed.</i>) Bulletin Newspaper Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. E. Webb (<i>Ed.</i>) Sir Joynton Smith (<i>Prop.</i>) F. Marien (<i>Ed.</i>) John Fairfax & Sons, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. R. Charlton (<i>Ed.</i>) Australian Workers Union (<i>Proprs.</i>) H. E. Boote (<i>Ed.</i>) A. M. Pooley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Australasian (weekly). (Melbourne)	Leading weekly of Australasia.	A. J. Jobson (<i>Ed.</i>) D. A. S. Campbell (<i>Ed.</i>) D. B. Copland and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
Leader (Melbourne) (weekly)	Moderate labor; largely country circulation.	
Weekly Times (Melbourne) (weekly)	Illustrated; wide circulation in country districts.	
Bulletin (Sydney) (weekly)	Radical-liberal; circulates throughout Australia.	
Smith's Weekly (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings.	
Sydney Mail (Sydney) (weekly)	Independent; liberal leanings; illustrated.	
Worker (Sydney) (weekly)	Labor.	
Current Problems (Sydney) (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Investment Digest (monthly). (Sydney)	Financial.	
Australian Quarterly (Sydney)	Political.	
The Economic Record (Semi-annual)	Economic.	

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Associated Press	Independent; owned and controlled by principal metropolitan dailies of Australia.	Sir Keith Murdoch (<i>Ch.</i>)
The Provincial Press Association of South Australia (Adelaide)	Independent; represents 42 South Australian county newspapers.	C. M. R. Dumas (<i>Pres.</i>) C. R. O'Reilly (<i>Secy.</i>)
Queensland Country Press Association (Brisbane)	Independent.	C. L. McFadden (<i>Pres.</i>) A. E. Joseph (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Tasmanian Provincial and Country Press Association (Launceston)	Independent.	Gordon B. Rolph (<i>Pres.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co., Ltd. (Melbourne)	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
The Victorian Provincial Press Association (Melbourne).	Independent.	W. H. Waddell (<i>Secy.</i>)
The West Australian Provincial Press Association (Perth)	Independent.	H. C. S. Colebath Northam (<i>Pres.</i>) E. P. M. Sheedy (<i>Ch.</i>)
Australian United Press, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	T. M. Shakespeare (<i>Secy.</i>) E. C. Sommerlad (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Australian Provincial Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	E. W. Brander (<i>Secy.</i>)
Country Press Coöperative Co. of Australia, Ltd. (Sydney)	Independent.	
N. S. W. Country Press Association (Sydney)	Independent.	

AUSTRIA

Capital: Vienna

Area: 32,369 square miles

Population: 6,760,233 (1934 census)

President

WILHELM MIKLAS

Elected December 5, 1928. Reëlected, October 9, 1931. The new constitution of May 1, 1934, provides for the election of a new president. The election date has not yet been set

Cabinet

Appointed October 17, 1935

Chancellor

DR. KURT SCHUSCHNIGG

(Also Minister of Defence and Education)

LEGISLATIVE BODIES

The constitution of 1934 abolished the former parliamentary government of Austria. Parliament, under the new Corporate State, will be superseded by a State Council, a Provincial Council, a Council of Culture and an Economic Council. These Councils were appointed on October 31, 1934, by the President on the recommendation of the Chancellor. Eventually when the corporate institutions are in full working order, the Council of Culture and the Economic Council are to become elective.

(A) Advisory organs: Council of State (Staatsrat) consisting of 50 members appointed by the President for a period of 10 years (Chairman, Rudolf Hoyos); Federal Council of Culture (Bundeskulturrat) consisting of 8 representatives of the Roman Catholic, 1 of the Protestant and 1 of the Jewish Church, 22 representatives of the school and educational organizations and 4 representatives of science and art (Chairman, Dr. Josef Bick); Federal Economic Council (Bundewirtschaftsrat) consisting of 29 delegates of agriculture and forestry, 15 of industry and mining, 12 of trade, 9 of commerce and traffic and 4 of banking and insurance (Chairman, Hans Eichinger); Provincial Council (Länderrat) consisting of the Governor and the Finance Referee of each of the 8 States and of the Federal City of Vienna (Chairman, Hans Sylvester).

(B) Deciding organ: Federal Diet (Bundestag) consisting of 20 members of the State Council, 10 members of the Council of Culture, 20 members of the Economic Council and 9 members of the Provincial Council (Chairman, Rudolf Hoyos).

Under the 1934 Constitution, federal legislation is enacted by the Federal Diet after previous deliberation of the draft laws by the above mentioned advisory Councils. The Council of State is obliged to report on all bills

presented to it by the Government within a fixed period, the Government alone having legislative initiative; the Council of Culture reports on bills of cultural importance, the Economic Council on bills of economic importance and the Provincial Council on bills affecting the interests of the individual States and the City of Vienna. The Councils may make voluntary reports when obligatory reports are not required of them.

(C) The Federal Assembly (Bundesversammlung) consisting of the entire membership of the four Councils mentioned under "A" shall meet when required to elect three candidates for the Presidency, to swear in a new President, to authorize a declaration of war or to perform other stated functions.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Constitution of 1934 did away with all political parties, although the National Socialist, the Communist and the Social Democratic parties had already been dissolved and forbidden. The remaining hitherto existing political parties dissolved themselves voluntarily. There now officially exists only one national party, the Vaterländische Front, which was founded by the late Federal Chancellor Dr. Dollfuss. Federal Leader of the Vaterländische Front is Vice Chancellor Prince Starhemberg; his authorized substitute is Chancellor Dr. Schuschnigg; General Secretary is Colonel Walter Adam.

Members of the Cabinet: Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg (Chancellor and Minister of Defence and Education); Ernst Rüdiger Starhemberg (Vice Chancellor and Head of Vaterländische Front, Commander of the Militia, and Chief of the National Athletic and Sports Federation); Egon Berger-Waldeneegg (Minister of Foreign Affairs); Eduard Baar-Baarenfels (Minister of the Interior and in charge of matters pertaining to public security); Professor Dr. Josef Dobretsberger (Minister of Social Welfare); Dr. Ludwig Draxler (Minister of Finance); Fritz Stockinger (Minister of Commerce and Traffic); Attorney General Dr. Robert Winterstein (Minister of Justice); Engineer Ludwig Strobl (Minister of Agriculture and Forestry); Dr. Karl Buresch (Minister without portfolio in charge of mutual economic matters), Theodor Znidaric (attached to Ministry of Social Welfare for legal protection of workers) and August Kraft (attached to Ministry of Agriculture for particular regard of mountain peasantry).

PRESS

Following the dissolution of Parliament in 1933 the Government began to issue decrees intended to correct abuse of the "Freedom of the Press." Full Government control over the press was obtained by the Federal law of October 26, 1934, which went into effect on November 7, 1934, and provides that henceforth the publication of any kind of newspaper shall be subject to a special license which may be granted only if the editor is unobjectionable from a moral as well as a political point of view. The license can be withdrawn at any time in the discretion of the Commissioner of Public Safety. The organs of the National Socialist, of the Communist and of the Social Democratic parties, have been suppressed and of other publications sympathizing with these parties only those are allowed to continue that appear to have altered their sentiments in favor of the Government.

All papers of importance are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Die Stunde	Controlled by Czech capital; mildly sensational.	Dr. Marc Siegelberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grosse Volkszeitung	Pro-Government tabloid; large circulation.	Karl Klingenberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Freie Presse	Old established important daily with large circulation; more sympathetic to Germany than to Italy; widely read abroad.	Stefan von Mueller (<i>Ed.</i>)

AUSTRIA

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Neuigkeits-Weltblatt . . .	Catholic organ of Chancellor Schuschnigg	August Kirsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Journal. . .	More Conservative than liberal; leans toward restoration; widely read outside Vienna and abroad.	Dr. Krejci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Wiener Tagblatt . . .	Old established important daily with large circulation, represents financial and middle-class interests; connected with Hungary through financial interests.	Steyrermuehl A. G. (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Emil Locbl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ö. Z. Am Abend	Pro-Government evening paper.	Hofrat Joseph Wirth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reichspost	Organ of Catholic clerical wing of Fatherland Front; strongly Roman Catholic and pro-Government.	Dr. Friedrich Funder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraf	Boulevard paper; strongly anti national socialist; sensational; pro-Government.	Karl Frank Bondi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Wiener Neueste Nachrichten.	Formerly National Socialist and pro-German; controlled by German capital.	Dr. Olscha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wiener Tag	Most democratic paper now published in Vienna; controlled by Czech capital.	Dr. Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Zeitung.	Official government gazette.	Dr. Ferdinand Reiter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Börse (weekly)	Economic, and financial.	Josef Gellert (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Heimatschuetzer	Heimwehr organ and pro-Government; pro-Italian; principally the organ of Prince Starhemberg, the leader of the Heimwehr.	Hans G. Kramer (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Der Morgen (weekly)	Same control and policy as <i>Der Wiener Tag</i> .	Dr. Maximilian Schreier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oesterreichischer Volkswirt .	Political, economic, and financial.	Frau Maria Klausberger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Börsen Kurier	Economic, and financial.	Dr. Fritz Rodeck (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Sonn & Montags-Zeitung (weekly)	Monday paper; sensational.	Ernst Klebinder (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiener Wirtschaftswoche . .	Economic, and financial.	Paul Szemere (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wirtschaftliche Nachrichten .	Economic.	Vienna Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>) Franz Geissler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Christlicher Staendestaats . .	A leading monthly; strongly Roman Catholic.	Dr. Dietrich von Hildebrand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mitteilungen des Direktori-ums der Österr. National-bank (monthly)	Financial and economic.	Austrian National Bank (<i>Prop.</i>)
Monatsberichte des Oester-reichischen Institutes für Konjunkturforschung	Economic.	Österr. Institut für Konjunkturforschung (<i>Prop.</i>)
Statistische Nachrichten . .	Economic.	Federal Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>)
Pan Europa (monthly)	Political and economic; organ of movement for a union of the European states.	Count R. N. Coudenhove-Kalergi (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Amtliche Nachrichtenstelle . .	Official.	Austrian Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Korrespondenz Wilhelm	Semi-official.	Hofrat Wilhelm (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Anglo-American Press Association	Association of Correspondents of English language newspapers.	Robert H. Best (<i>Pres.</i>)
Vereinigung der Berichtstatter der reichsdeutschen Presse in Wien	Association of German correspondents.	
Verband der auswärtigen Presse.	Association of foreign correspondents.	Alberto Bargelesi (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union der Korrespondenten der auswärtigen Presse . .	Association of foreign correspondents.	George Nypels (<i>Pres.</i>)
Syndikat der Zeitungskorrespondenten	Association of foreign correspondents and correspondents of Austrian provincial newspapers.	Werner Janschke (<i>Pres.</i>)

BELGIUM

Capital: Brussels
 Area: 11,775 square miles
 Population: 8,247,950 (1933 census)

Ruler

KING LEOPOLD III

Born in 1901; ascended throne February 23, 1934

Cabinet

National Union (Catholic, including Christian Democrats;
 Socialist and Liberal Parties)
 Appointed March 25, 1935

Premier

PAUL VAN ZEELAND (Catholic, but not a member of Parliament)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Sénat)		LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Représentants)	
<i>Election of December 4, 1932 (for four years)</i>		<i>Election of November 27, 1932 (for four years)</i>	
<i>President: M. LIPPENS (Liberal)</i>		<i>President: JULES PONCELET (Catholic)</i>	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	74	Catholic (including Christian Democratic)	79
Socialist	63	Socialist	73
Liberal	22	Liberal	24
Frontist	1	Frontist	8
	—	Communist	3
Total	160	Total	187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of several factions of different tendencies (Flemish Democrats and Agrarians, Walloon Democrats, Conservatives and Nationalists) held together by loyalty to Church; includes a conservative right wing and a democratic left wing; represents upper and middle classes. In *foreign policy* stands for the peace treaties and reparations program, and coöperation with the League of Nations; in *domestic policy*, for defense of Catholic Church interests, state contributions to expenses of religious schools, religious education in public schools, social reforms, adequate national defense, woman suffrage. (The Christian Democratic Party, which coöperates with the Catholic Party, is a Catholic working-class party, with a

program of social reforms designed to draw Catholic workers away from the Socialist Party.)

Leaders: Henri Jaspar (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Paul Crockaert (formerly Minister of Colonies), M. Heyman (formerly Minister of Industry), George Theunis (formerly Premier), Count Charles de Broqueville (formerly Premier), Vicomte Prosper Poulet (Minister without Portfolio), Count Henry Carton de Wiart (formerly Premier), P. Segers (Senator, formerly Minister of Railways, Posts, and Telegraphs), M. Tschoffen (Christian Democrat, formerly Minister of Colonies), Franz Van Cauwelaert (formerly Minister of Public Works and Agriculture), G. Sap (formerly Minister of Finance), P. Van Isacker (Christian Democrat, Minister of Economic Affairs), Edmond Rubbens (Minister of Colonies), A. de Schryver (Minister of Agriculture), C. du Bus de Warnaffe (Minister of Interior) and the Christian Democrats: Cyrille van Overbergh (Senator) and Henri Marck (Deputy).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical and reformist. In *foreign policy*, favors program of 2d Internationale, League of Nations, limitation of armaments and free trade; in *domestic policy*, nationalization of mines, insurance companies and electrical plants; taxation of capital; representation of workers in industrial management; social and unemployment insurance; compulsory vocational education; government aid in cheap housing and low taxation of workers, compulsory schooling to age of 16, retirement and old age pensions at 60. Program is embodied in so-called "Plan de Man."

Leaders: Emile Vandervelde (Minister without Portfolio), Kamiel Huysmans (formerly Minister of Science and Arts, Burgomaster of Antwerp), Eduard Anseele (formerly Minister of Marine, Posts, Telegraphs and Aëronautics), Louis de Brouckère (formerly Senator), Jules Destrée (Deputy, formerly Minister of Science and Arts), Emile Brunet (formerly President of the Lower Chamber), Max Hallet (Vice-President of the Lower Chamber), Achille Delattre (Minister of Labor), Henri de Man (Minister of Public Works), E. Soudan (Minister of Justice), A. Delattre (Minister of Labor), P. H. Spaak (Minister of Transportation, Post, Telegraph and Telephone) and Louis Piérard (Deputy).

LIBERAL PARTY: Represents upper middle class and, to a certain extent, large business interests, also professional groups; constituency largely French-speaking; comprises two factions, conservative and radical, the latter anticlerical and inclining to coöperation with the Socialists; nationalistic. Supported Franco-Belgian policy toward Germany, and later reparations program; favors free trade, the League of Nations and strong national defense.

Leaders: Paul Hymans (Minister without Portfolio), A. Devèze (Minister of National Defense), Hubert Pierlot (formerly Minister of Interior), Adolphe Max (Burgomaster of Brussels), Paul-Emile Janson (formerly Minister of Justice), Pierre Forthomme (Senator), F. Bovesse (Minister of Education), Max Leo Gerard (Minister of Finance), O. Dierckx (Senator) and Léon Dens (Senator, formerly Minister of National Defense).

FRONTIST PARTY: Extreme Flemish party; demands autonomy of Flemish part of country, and teaching in Flemish for children of Flemish parents. The right wing of the party leans toward Fascism.

Leader: Romsée (Deputy).

COMMUNIST PARTY: *Leader:* Jacquemotte (Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FRENCH LANGUAGE PAPERS		
Dernière Heure	Liberal; large circulation.	MM. Brébart and Oedenkoven (Eds.)
Drapeau Rouge	Organ of Belgium Communist Party.	
Echo de la Bourse	Financial.	G. Melot (Ed.)
Indépendance-Etoile Belge	Liberal; diplomatic, economic and foreign news.	M. Koister (Ed.)
La Gazette	Liberal.	Jules Fricks (Ed.)
Libre Belgique	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Jourdain (Dir.)
Moniteur Belge	Official.	Belgian Government (Pub.)
Nation Belge	Catholic; conservative; nationalistic.	Paul Neuray (Dir.)
Peuple	Socialist; organ of Belgian Labor Party.	Arthur Wauters (Dir.) August Dewinne (Ed.)
Soir	Non-partisan; largest circulation of any French paper in Belgium.	V. Rossel (Prop.) M. d'Arsac (Ed.)
XXe. Siècle	Catholic; nationalistic.	E. de la Vallée Poussin (Dir.)
Echo du Soir (Antwerp)	Catholic; financial.	Jules Claes (Dir.)
Lloyd Anversoï (Antwerp)	Shipping and economic.	M. Mossly (Ed.)
Matin (Antwerp)	Liberal.	Paul de Cauwer (Dir.)
Métropole (Antwerp)	Catholic; conservative.	C. Penninck (Dir.) Charles Decerf (Ed.)
Neptune (Antwerp)	Owned by Indépendance Belge.	Henri Drost (Ed.)
Gazette de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Liberal.	M. Chomé (Dir.)
Journal de Charleroi (Charleroi)	Socialist.	G. Bufquin des Essarts (Dir.)
Le Pays Wallon (Charleroi)	Catholic.	H. J. Gobbe (Dir.)
Flandre Libérale (Ghent)	Liberal.	Paul Henen (Ed.)
Gazette de Liège (Liège)	Catholic.	Jos. Demarteau (Dir.)
La Meuse (Liège-Brussels)	Wide circulation; Liberal.	L. J. De Thier (Ed.)
L'Express (Liège)	Liberal; progressive.	Mrs. B. Alexandre (Dir.)
Journal de Liège (Liège)	Liberal.	Désiré Horrent (Dir.)
La Wallonie (Liège)	Socialist.	Isi Delvigne (Ed.)
La Province (Mons)	Liberal.	H. Simonet (Dir.)
La Province de Namur (Namur)	Liberal.	Fr. Bovesse (Dir.)
L'Essor Colonial (weekly)	Colonial questions.	
Revue Catholique (weekly)	Catholic.	van den Houte (Ed.)
Congo (monthly)	Colonial questions.	
Flambeau (monthly)	Liberal; special attention to foreign affairs.	MM. Gregoire and Grosjean (Eds.)
Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels	Financial and economic.	George de Laveleye (Ed.)
Revue Belge (monthly)	Catholic.	Pierre Goemaere (Pub.)
Revue Générale (monthly)	Catholic.	Henri Davignon and August Melot (Eds.)

FLEMISH LANGUAGE PAPERS

Het Laatste Nieuws	Liberal.	Julius Hoste (Dir.)
Nieuwsblad	Catholic; democratic.	O. Steghers (Ed.)
Nieuws van den Dag (Bruges)	Catholic.	Mlle. de Myttenaere (Dir.)
Standaard	Flemish catholic.	F. Van den Eynde (Dir.) Jan Boon (Ed.) M. Goris (Ed.)
Gazet van Antwerpen (Antwerp)	Christian Democratic; catholic; one of strongest Flemish papers.	
Handelsblad (Antwerp)	Catholic; trade and ship news.	John Van Dieren (Dir.)
Nieuwe Gazet (Antwerp)	Liberal; large local circulation.	Auguste Monet (Ed.)

BELGIUM

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Schelde (Antwerp) . . .	Flemish nationalist.	Dr. J. A. Spincemaille (<i>Dir.</i>)
Volksgazet (Antwerp) . . .	Organ of Flemish section of Socialist Party.	G. Eckelers (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vooruit (Ghent)	Socialist.	Camille Huysmans (<i>Ed.</i>) Aug. Balthazar (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agence Telegraphique Belge .	Semi-official.	M. Olivier (<i>Mgr.</i>)
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PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Association de la Presse Belge	Independent.	Julius Hoste (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	G. Détry (<i>Pres.</i>)

BOLIVIA

Capital: Sucre; La Paz (actual seat of government)
 Area: 514,155 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Paraguay)
 Population: 3,077,533 (1932 estimate)

President

JOSÉ LUIS TEJADA SORZANO (Liberal)
 Elected Vice-President January 4, 1931; assumed office
 November 28, 1934 in place of Dr. Daniel Salamanca;
 term of office prorogued to August 15, 1936, by
 Act of Congress on August 4, 1935

Cabinet

National Union
 Reorganized September 6, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of May, 1933

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: ZENON C. ORIAS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	8
Genuine Republican	1
Socialist Republican	1
Unseated	5
Vacant	1

Total 16

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: FIDEL ANZE SORIA (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Genuine Republican	39
Liberal	22
Socialist Republican	7
Independent	5

Total 73

National elections for President and members of Congress were held on November 11, 1934, but the results have since been nullified. Terms of Senators and Deputies then in office were prorogued to August 5, 1936, by Act of Congress on August 4, 1935.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The Government of Hernando Siles was overthrown by revolution in June, 1930. A Military Junta headed by General Carlos Blanco Galindo took charge of the Executive Office.

Elections for Congress and for President were held in January 1931. There was only one candidate for the Presidency — Dr. Daniel Salamanca, who received the unanimous support of all parties. Sr. José Luis Tejada Sorzano was elected Vice-President and succeeded President Salamanca on November 28, 1934, when the latter resigned.

In 1934 Franz Tamayo was elected President for a four-year term beginning on March 5, 1935, but he did not take office.

There are at present four political parties in Bolivia: Liberals, Genuine Republicans, Socialist Republicans and Nationalists. There is a definite movement, also, to attract Bolivian youth into a political unit distinct from the old political parties.

LIBERAL PARTY: Founded in 1880; in power from 1898 to 1920 when it was overthrown by the Republican Party in a bloodless revolution. Its *foreign policy* favors peaceful settlement of international disputes by arbitration. Its *domestic policy* tends toward conservatism in financial matters and opposes the more inflationary measures which have been brought forward during the depression.

Leaders: José Luis Tejada Sorzano (President), Carlos Calvo (Delegate to Chaco Peace Conference), Tomas Manuel Elio (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Casto Rojas (formerly Minister to Argentina), Placido Sanchez (Minister to Spain), José Salinas (formerly Minister of Public Works), Juan María Zalles (Minister to Argentina), José Maria Gutierrez (Minister of Public Instruction and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Manuel Carrasco (formerly Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs), Federico Gutierrez Granier (formerly Minister of Finance), Juan Muñoz Reyes and José Melchor Cuadros (Senator).

GENUINE REPUBLICAN PARTY: Founded in 1914 by Dr. Daniel Salamanca and Sr. José Maria Escalier and others, formerly Liberals. After the Revolution of 1920 the Republican Party split into two sections: (1) The Saavedristas (also called Government Republicans, Personalist Republicans and Socialist Republicans) who in 1921 elected Dr. Bautista Saavedra President of the Republic, and (2) The Escalieristas (now called the Genuine Republicans), followers of the defeated candidate, Dr. José Maria Escalier. The program of this party as regards *foreign policy* advocates recovery of Bolivian territory now under dispute, and a port on the Pacific. In *domestic policy* it advocates freedom of speech and of the press, and highway construction.

Leaders: Dr. Daniel Salamanca (formerly President), Rafael de Ugarte (formerly Minister of Government), David Alvestegui (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Luis Calvo (Deputy), Joaquín Espada (formerly Minister of Finance), Demetrio Canelas (Deputy) and Franz Tamayo (formerly President, Chamber of Deputies).

SOCIALIST REPUBLICAN PARTY: In *foreign policy* advocates firm opposition to Paraguay's claims to the Chaco. Vigorously opposed non-aggression pact discussed in Washington. In *domestic policy* favors improvement in welfare of Indians, advanced social legislation, and is opposed to larger capitalistic interests in Bolivia.

Leaders: Bautista Saavedra (formerly President), Juan Manuel Sainz (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Román Paz (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espada Aguirre (Minister of Public Works), Eduardo Díez de Medina (formerly Minister to the United States), Gabriel Gosálvez (formerly Minister of Defence) and Pedro Zilveti Arce.

NATIONALIST PARTY: This party was formed by Dr. Hernando Siles. As a result of the 1930 revolution it lost much of its influence and organization.

Leaders: Dr. Hernando Siles (Minister to Chile), Rafael Taborga, José Antezana, Enrique Finot (Minister to the United States) and Fabian Vaca Chavez (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

BOLIVIA

PRESS

The following papers are all published in La Paz.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario	Independent; largest circulation.	José Carrasco Jiménez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Fragua	Ex-service men's paper.	Roberto Jordan Cuéllar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Razon	Independent.	F. Vaca Chávez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Republica	Socialist Republican.	Francisco Lazcano Soruco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tribuna	Nationalist.	Angel Méndez E. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ultima Hora	Independent.	Arturo Otero (<i>Dir.</i>)

BRAZIL

Capital: Rio de Janeiro
Area: 3,285,318 square miles
Population: 44,002,095 (1933 estimate)

President

DR. GETULIO DORNELLES VARGAS

Assumed office November 3, 1930, following military overthrow of preceding administration. Elected President July 17, 1934, under terms of new constitution, for four year term

Cabinet

Appointed July 24, 1934

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senado)

Chosen by State Assemblies (eight-year term; renewed by halves every four years)

President: ANTONIO GARCIA DE MEDEIROS NETTO

Number of members 42

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara dos Deputados)

Election of October 14, 1934 (four-year term)

President: ANTONIO CARLOS RIBEIRO DE ANDRADA

Number of members 300*

* 250 elected, 50 representatives of professional syndicates.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Revolution broke out in Brazil on October 3, 1930, and the government of Dr. Washington Luis Pereira de Sousa was overthrown on October 24th. A Constituent Congress was formed and a new Constitution for Brazil was promulgated on July 16, 1934. It is similar to the Constitution which was in effect from 1891 to 1930, though it tends to be more nationalistic and there are provisions which aim to strengthen the unity of the country.

No national parties exist, in the true sense of the word, but parties exist in the States. The northern states tend to be more radical than the southern.

Pro-Government Leaders: Dr. Getulio Vargas (President), Rear Admiral Protogenes Guimarães (Minister of Marine), Flores da Cunha (Governor of the State of Rio Grande do Sul), Antonio Carlos Ribeiro de Andrada (President of the House of Representatives), Armando Salles de Oliveira (Governor of the State of São Paulo) and Carlos de Lima Cavalcanti (Governor of the State of Pernambuco).

Opposition Leaders: Arthur Bernardes (formerly President of Brazil), Afranio de Mello Franco (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Altino Arantes, Plinio Salgado (Leader of Integralistas or Fascists), Hercolino Cascardo (Leader of the former Aliança Libertadora; extreme Left), Borges de Medeiros, Raul Pilla, João Neves da Fontoura and Sampaio Correia.

BRAZIL

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers published are in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio da Noite (evening)	Democratic; pro-Government.	Mario Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio da Manhã	Independent; large circulation; excellent news service; anti-administration tendency.	Paulo Bittencourt (<i>Prop.</i>) Paulo Filho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Carioca	Independent; pro-Government.	J. F. de Macedo Soares (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (evening)	Independent.	A. de Athayde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Long established; widely read; leading opposition paper.	O. R. Dantas (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Globo (evening)	Independent; opposition.	Roberto Marinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Imparcial	Liberal Democratic; independent.	J. S. Maciel Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Jornal	Independent; one of best-edited papers in Brazil.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal do Brasil	Non-partisan; founded in 1890.	Count Pereira Carneiro (<i>Prop.</i>) Barbosa Lima Sobrinho (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Commercio	Conservative Republican; oldest and most influential commercial daily in Brazil; also widely known outside the country.	Victor Vianna (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Manhã	Radical Socialist; opposition.	Pedro Mota Lima (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Nota (evening)	Democratic; opposition.	Leal de Sousa (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Noite (evening)	Conservative Republican.	Carvalho Netto (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Patria	Radical; opposition.	Antenor Novaes (<i>Prop.</i>)
O Radical	Democratic; opposition.	Rodolfo Carvalho (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Bahia	Democratic; pro-Government.	Dr. Pacheco de Oliveira (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bahia)		
Diario de Noticias	Democratic; pro-Government.	Altamirando Requião (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		
O Imparcial	Radical.	Laudemiro Menezes (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bahia)		
A Tarde	Opposition.	Ernesto Simões Filho (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Bahia) (evening)		Ranulpho Oliveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado de Minas	Independent.	A. D. Magalhães (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
Folha de Minas	Independent.	A. A. de Mello Franco (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Bello Horizonte)		
Correio do Paraná	Socialistic and opposition.	Paulo Tacla (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Curityba)		Romulo Faria (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Dia	Socialistic and Government.	Caio Machado (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Curityba)		Miguel Rosa (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Diario da Tarde (evening)	Socialistic; independent tendencies.	Raul Gomez (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Curityba)		Elbe Lauro Pospissil (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta do Povo	Insurgent wing of Social Democratic Government Party.	Acir Guimarães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Curityba, Paraná)		Saporski Neto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Estado (Pará)	Official Government organ.	Apolinario Moreira (<i>Ed.</i>)
Estado do Pará (Pará)	Pro-Government.	Santanna Marques (<i>Ed.</i>)
Folha do Norte (Pará)	Opposition.	Dr. Paulo Maranhão (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
A Cidade (evening)	Independent; conservative.	Andrade Lima Filho (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario da Manhã	Liberal; pro-Government; publishes <i>Diarioda Tarde</i> , evening edition.	José de Sá (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
Diario de Pernambuco	Independent; long-established paper, especially devoted to agricultural and commercial interests of northwest Brazil.	Dario de Almeida Magalhães (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		
A Folha do Poró (evening)	Radical.	Christiano Cardeiro (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jornal do Commercio	Independent.	Francisco Pessôa de Queiroz (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
(Pernambuco)		Medeiros Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
Jornal Pequeno	Independent.	Romeu Medeiros (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Pernambuco) (evening)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Correio do Povo (Porto Alegre)	Independent; old paper with large circulation.	Dr. Alexandre Alcaraz (<i>Ed.</i>)
O Estado do Rio Grande (Porto Alegre)	Democratic; opposition.	Raul Pilla (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Federação (Porto Alegre)	Organ of Partido Republicano Liberal; official gazette of State of Rio Grande do Sul.	Dr. Nabor de Moura Azevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Tribuna (Santos)	Independent; founded in 1894.	Octavio Veiga (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio de S. Paulo (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Constitutionalist; pro-Government.	Pedro Ferraz do Amaral (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correio Paulistano (São Paulo)	Opposition; organ of the Paulista Republican Party.	Dr. Luiz Silveira (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Non-partisan; organ of the German colony; in German.	Rudolf Troppmair (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Rudolf Peschke (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario da Noite (São Paulo) (evening)	Independent; founded in 1924.	Dr. Ganot Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Independent; founded in 1928.	Assis Chateaubriand (<i>Dir.</i>) Ayres Martins Torres (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Popular (São Paul) (evening)	Independent.	Dr. José Maria Lisboa, Jr. (<i>Dir.</i>)
O Estado de São Paulo (São Paulo)	Constitutionalist; pro-Government; long-established and influential paper with largest circulation in Brazil.	Julio de Mesquita Filho (<i>Dir.</i>) Plinio Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fanfulla (São Paulo)	Non-partisan; widely read by Italian population throughout southern Brazil; in Italian.	Luis Vicente Giovineti and Augusto Goeta (<i>Eds.</i>)
Folha da Manhã and Folha da Noite (São Paulo)	Independent; large circulation.	Diogenes de Lemos Azevedo (<i>Dir.</i>) Rubens do Amaral (<i>Ed.</i>)
A Gazeta (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Opposition.	Dr. Casper Libero (<i>Dir.</i>)
A Platea (São Paulo) (afternoon)	Radical; favorable to Communism.	Brasil Gerson (<i>Dir.</i>)
A. União (weekly)	Roman Catholic.	Ozorio Lopes (<i>Dir.</i>)
Actualidade (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial; socialistic.	Brasil Gerson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Brasil Ferro-Carril (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Felix Celso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazetta da Bolsa (weekly)	Financial.	Plinio Salgado (<i>Dir.</i>)
Século XX (weekly)	Fascist.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agencia Brasileira	Independent.	Carvalho Filho Avelar Fernandes (<i>Prop.</i>)
União Telegrafica Brasileira	Independent.	Founded by the <i>Correio da Manhã</i> .

BULGARIA

Capital: Sofia

Area: 39,814 square miles

Population: 6,090,215 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING BORIS III

Born in 1894; ascended throne October 3, 1918

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed November 23, 1935

Premier

GEORGE KIOSSEIVANOV

PARLIAMENT

(Sobranie)

Dissolved May 19, 1934

New elections pending

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On May 19, 1934 a group of military men and politicians, assisted by the army, executed a *coup d'etat* which overthrew the Mushanov cabinet. King Boris accepted a dictatorship headed by Kimon Georgiev. All political parties were abolished and the formation of new parties declared illegal by a government decree on June 14, 1934.

Members of the Cabinet appointed on November 23, 1935, are: George Kiosseivanov (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), General Sapov (Minister of Interior), General Lukov (Minister of War), Kiril Gunev (Minister of Finance), Dmitri Vulev (Minister of Commerce) and General Yovov (Minister of Education), D. Atanasov (Minister of Agriculture), Spas Ganev (Minister of Public Works and Communications), Constantine Stoyanov (Minister of Railways, Posts and Telegraph) and D. Peshev (Minister of Justice). The new Cabinet is considered provisional, its task being to conduct new elections probably in February, 1936. It is opposed to the Army's intervention in politics.

Parties and leaders under last parliamentary regime

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Composed of moderate middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: Alexander Malinov (formerly President of the Sobranie, first Premier of the Government of the National Bloc), Nicholas Mushanov (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Alexander Gerginov (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), St. Stefanov (formerly Minister of Finance), B. Pavlov (Secretary of Party) and D. Drensky.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Radical at times; composed mainly of farmers.

Leaders: D. Guichev (formerly Minister of Trade), K. Muraviev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. Yordanov (formerly Minister of Public Works), V. Dimov (formerly Minister of Public Works) and N. Zahariiev (formerly Vice-President of the Sobranie).

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: Composed in part of more progressive followers of the late Premier Radoslavov.

RADICAL PARTY: Advocated democratic reform tendencies.

Leaders: Stoyan Kosturkov (formerly Minister of Railways), Prof. G. P. Genov and P. Denev (formerly Deputies).

DEMOCRATIC ENTENTE: Composed largely of conservative middle-class elements and intellectuals.

Leaders: (*Liapchev group*): Atanas Burov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Vladimir Mollov (formerly Minister of Finance), Grigor Vassilev (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Prof. Petco Stainov (formerly Minister of Railways), St. Mushanov; (*Tzankov group*): Alexander Tzankov (formerly Premier), Iv. Russev (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), D. Hristov (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Chr. Kalfov (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

LABOR PARTY: Organized by former members of the Communist Party which was the Bulgarian section of the 3d Internationale in touch with the Moscow organization and which was suppressed in April, 1925.

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY (Smilov Group): Composed of more nationalistic and conservative followers of the late Premiers Radoslavov and Stambulov.

Leader: B. Smilov (formerly Minister of Trade).

MACEDONIAN GROUP: Members elected from the Macedonian districts of Bulgaria.

Leaders: Dr. Stanishev and Kozma Georgiev.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar in program to British Labor Party.

Leaders: Yanko Sakusov (formerly Minister of Commerce), Krustiu Pastukhov (formerly Minister of Interior) and D. Neykov.

NATIONAL AGRARIAN UNION: A group of extreme agrarians.

Leaders: Kosta Todorov, Al. Obov, N. Atanassov and Chr. Stoyanov.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
La Bulgarie	Semi-official government paper; in French.	Traiko Popov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dnevnik	Independent; sensational.	S. Naumov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonsko Slovo	Organ of Macedonian Emigration.	D. Mirchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mir	A leading paper; conservative. (Was organ of M. Geshov.)	Ivan Plachkov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novi Dnî	Government organ; well informed.	N. Stoilov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovo	Supported Liapchev group of Democratic Entente.	I. Mechkarov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turgovsko-Promishlen Glas	Organ of merchants' association.	P. Dimitrov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Utro	Independent; large circulation.	S. Tannev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zora	Independent; well-informed.	D. Krapchev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Narodna Otbrana (weekly)	Organ of military circles.	St. Nedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otechestvo (weekly)	Nationalist; organ of reserve officers.	E. Kolev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin of the Bulgarian Economic Society (monthly)	Economic.	N. Stoyanov (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Association of Journalists of the Capital	Independent.	I. Mechkarov (<i>Pres.</i>)
Bulgarian Telegraph News Agency	Official.	G. Kerekov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Press Direction.	Official; in service of Foreign Office.	D. Naumov (<i>Dir.</i>)
Union des Correspondants de la Presse Etrangère	Independent.	V. Chrisicu (<i>Pres.</i>)
Union of Bulgarian Journal- ists	Independent.	L. Govedarov (<i>Pres.</i>)

Note: All party organs in Bulgaria have been suppressed.

CANADA

Capital: Ottawa

Area: 3,690,043 square miles

Population: 10,376,786 (1931 census)

Governor-General

BARON TWEEDSMUIR

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 23, 1935

Prime Minister

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING (Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

*As of January, 1936 (Nominated for life by
Governor-General in Council)*

Speaker: To be chosen

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	63
Liberal	33
Total	96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

*Election of October 14, 1935 (for five years)**

Speaker: To be chosen

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	179†
Conservative	40
Social Credit	17
Coöperative Commonwealth Fed- eration	7
Reconstruction	1
United Farmers of Ontario . . .	1
Total	245

* In the 1935 election the Liberals polled 47% of the popular vote, the Conservatives 30%, the C.C.F. 9%, the Reconstruction Party 9%, the Social Credit Party 4%.

† Includes 5 Independent Liberals and 2 Liberal Progressives.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Though there are naturally differences at any one time between the programs of the political parties in Canada, there have been few fundamental differences between the policies pursued by Liberal and Conservative administrations. As in the United States there are radicals and conservatives within each major party, and the legislation sponsored by a party has necessarily been the result of compromise.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and those of Canada grows out of the federal character of the Dominion of Canada. While each party maintains, at least during general elections, a national organization, it depends in the main upon organizations in each province which carry on provincial election campaigns, and also assist the national organization at federal elections. Each provincial organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the provincial organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in

the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions. The strength within the major parties of different classes and sections of the community differs, however, and this difference in party composition explains in large measure those differences in party policies which exist at any given moment. The Conservative party is based on the English-speaking parts of Eastern Canada and especially on southern Ontario. The Liberal party secures its most dependable support in French-speaking Canada and, therefore, in the Province of Quebec. Its second basis of strength is the prairie provinces.

LIBERAL PARTY: It is traditionally the low-tariff party, the party of provincial rights, and the party which emphasizes Canada's equality of status with other self-governing states of the British Commonwealth. It has, however, never made very drastic tariff reductions when in office. While supporting public ownership of railways, radio broadcasting, etc., its general policy is one of opposition to increased state intervention in the economic life of the country, and to the granting of increased powers to the executive which usually accompanies state intervention. It is critical of the tendency of the Ottawa Agreements to build up a distinct British Empire economic unit. Rather it favors the negotiation of special reciprocal trade agreements with countries both within and without the British Empire.

Leaders: W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister, President of Privy Council and Secretary of State for External Affairs), Raoul Dandurand (Minister without portfolio and Government Leader in Senate), Thomas A. Crerar (Minister of Mines, Immigration and Colonization, Interior and Indian Affairs), Ernest Lapointe (Minister of Justice and Attorney-General), P. J. A. Cardin (Minister of Public Works), Charles A. Dunning (Minister of Finance), J. C. Elliott (Postmaster-General), W. D. Euler (Minister of Trade and Commerce), Fernand Rinfret (Secretary of State), Ian Mackenzie (Minister of National Defense), C. G. Power (Minister of Pensions and National Health), J. L. Ilsley (Minister of National Revenue), J. E. Michaud (Minister of Marine and Fisheries), Norman Rogers (Minister of Labor), Clarence D. Howe (Minister of Railways and Canals), J. G. Gardiner (Minister of Agriculture), and Vincent Massey (High Commissioner for Canada to Great Britain).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Since 1878 it has been traditionally the high-tariff party. It believes in using tariffs to protect Canadian industries against competition from countries with cheap labor and depreciated currencies, thus protecting the Canadian standard of living and providing an important urban market for Canadian farm products. Since it believes in tariffs also as a bargaining weapon to extract concessions in markets most able to absorb Canada's primary products, it negotiated the Ottawa Agreements and took steps to extend the principle of bargaining tariffs in proposals made to other countries, notably the United States. It considers increased state intervention in national economic life necessary today due to the absence of free competition, in order to ensure the operation of industries in the public interest. Thus it enacted in the last Parliament measures to provide for the coöperative marketing of natural products, to safeguard investors, and to secure consumers from exploitation. It believes that the federal authority should be responsible for such measures as unemployment and social insurance and the enforcement of minimum wages, maximum hours of work, and the abolition of child labor.

Leaders: Richard Bedford Bennett (formerly Prime Minister, Leader in House of Commons), Arthur Meighen (Leader in Senate), Sir George H.

Perley (formerly Minister without portfolio), C. H. Cahan (formerly Secretary of State), H. A. Stewart (formerly Minister of Public Works), Grote Stirling (formerly Minister of National Defense), J. Earl Lawson (formerly Minister of National Revenue), and W. Earl Rowe (formerly Minister without portfolio).

SOCIAL CREDIT PARTY: Organized in 1935. Advocates adoption of modified form of Major Douglas's social credit proposals.

Leader: John H. Blackmore (Leader in the House of Commons).

COÖPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION: A federation of Labor, Farmer and Socialist parties; organized in August, 1932; long-term program adopted at first annual national convention at Regina in 1933, and immediate program at Winnipeg convention 1934. Advocates establishment of planned and socialized economy. Favors immediate socialization of all banking and financial machinery; initiation of large scale program of public works; national minimum wage, maximum hours, and social insurance; maintenance of Canadian neutrality even if United Kingdom a belligerent; reorganization of League of Nations in order to make it an effective instrument for peace.

Leader: J. S. Woodsworth (National Chairman).

RECONSTRUCTION PARTY: This party which polled some 350,000 in the 1935 election is represented in the House by a single member.

Leader: H. H. Stevens (formerly Minister of Trade and Commerce).

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation*</i>	<i>Political Affiliation†</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
ALBERTA			
Albertan (<i>m.</i>)	8,742	Liberal.	George M. Bell (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>)	29,416	Independent Conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Leigh Spencer (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Chas. E. Campbell (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>)	22,141	Liberal.	
(Edmonton)			
Journal (<i>e.</i>)	36,265	Independent Conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) John M. Imrie (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Senator W. A. Buchanan (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Edmonton)			
Herald (<i>e.</i>)	6,941	Liberal.	
(Lethbridge)			
BRITISH COLUMBIA			
Province (<i>e.</i>)	81,235	Independent Conservative.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) M. E. Nichols (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. J. Cromie (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Vancouver)			
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	64,380	Liberal.	
(Vancouver)			
Colonist (<i>m.</i>)	10,347	Conservative.	Matson Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) Charles Swayne (<i>Ed.</i>) B. C. Nicholas (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Victoria)			
Times (<i>e.</i>)	10,844	Liberal.	
(Victoria)			
MANITOBA			
Sun (<i>e.</i>)	4,461	Conservative.	J. B. Whitehead (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Brandon)			

* Circulation figures provided by The Canadian Daily Newspapers Association.

† Few newspapers in Canada can now be looked on as party organs. If a newspaper gives consistent support to a political party, however, it is designated here as Conservative, Liberal or C. C. F.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	60,558	Liberal; influential paper especially in the Prairie provinces.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Winnipeg)	33,326	Independent, with Conservative leanings.	Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) W. McCurdy (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
<i>NEW BRUNSWICK</i>			
Telegraph-Journal (<i>m.</i>)	31,851	Independent.	H. P. Robinson and J. D. McKenna (<i>Prop.</i>)
Times-Globe (<i>e.</i>) (St. John)		Independent.	A. M. Belding (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>NOVA SCOTIA</i>			
Chronicle (<i>m.</i>)	30,004	Liberal.	F. B. McCurdy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Daily Star (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Liberal.	J. R. Macleod (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Herald (<i>m.</i>) (Halifax)	57,723	Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) W. H. Dennis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mail (<i>e.</i>) (Halifax)		Conservative.	The Dennis Estate (<i>Prop.</i>) Andrew W. Robb (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
<i>ONTARIO</i>			
Expositor (<i>e.</i>) (Brantford)	12,030	Independent.	The Preston Family (<i>Prop.</i>) W. B. Preston (<i>Ed.</i>) Paul Reading (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Hamilton)	12,098	Liberal.	
Spectator (<i>e.</i>) (Hamilton)	42,808	Independent	Conservative. Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) F. I. Ker (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) Rupert Davies (<i>Ed.</i>) Melville W. Rossie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Whig-Standard (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Kingston)	10,874	Independent.	
Advertiser (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . (London)	13,393	Liberal.	
Free Press (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . (London)	36,701	Conservative.	The Blackburn Family (<i>Prop.</i>) A. R. Ford (<i>Ed.</i>) Southam Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. S. Southam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) P. D. Ross (<i>Prop.</i>) E. Norman Smith (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Citizen (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	33,190	Liberal.	H. E. Lemieux (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Journal (<i>m. and e.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	34,425	Conservative.	
Le Droit (<i>e.</i>) (Ottawa)	15,044	Independent.	
Examiner (Peterboro)	25,682	Independent.	Davies-Muir Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) P. Giffen (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. R. Kennedy (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) H. B. Burgoyne (<i>Prop.</i>)
Standard (<i>e.</i>) (St. Catharines)	9,713	Conservative.	
Beacon-Herald (<i>e.</i>) . . . (Stratford)	9,239	Independent.	C. D. Dingman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times-Journal (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Thomas)	8,700	Independent.	L. H. Dingman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe (<i>m.</i>) (Toronto)	78,349	Liberal; influential paper, especially in rural Ontario.	The Jaffray Family (<i>Prop.</i>) H. W. Anderson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) I. W. Killam (<i>Prop.</i>) John Scott (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Mail and Empire (<i>m.</i>) . . (Toronto)	119,381	Conservative; influential paper, especially in urban Ontario.	
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Toronto)	246,516	Liberal.	J. E. Atkinson (<i>Prop.</i>) H. Hindmarsh (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Estate of the late John Ross Robertson (<i>Prop.</i>) C. O. Knowles (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. F. Herman (<i>Prop.</i>) Ellison Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegram (<i>e.</i>) (Toronto)	148,873	Conservative.	
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Windsor)	43,864	Conservative.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
QUEBEC			
Gazette (<i>m.</i>) (Montreal)	28,210	Conservative; influential paper; specializes in commercial and financial news.	Smeaton White (<i>Prop.</i>) Paul E. Bilkey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Herald (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	23,765	Liberal.	C. L. Sibley (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Patrie (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	22,356	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Oswald Mayrand (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
La Presse (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	158,674	Liberal.	M. du Tremblay (<i>Prop.</i>) Herve Major (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Canada (<i>m.</i>) (Montreal)	14,024	Liberal.	J. N. Chevrier (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Le Devoir (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	12,265	Independent, Nationalist.	Georges Pelletier (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Montreal)	118,996	Conservative.	Lord Atholstan (<i>Prop.</i>) Albert R. Carman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle-Telegraph (<i>e.</i>) (Quebec)	4,548	Independent.	Frank Carrel (<i>Prop.</i>)
L'Action Catholique (<i>e.</i>) (Quebec)	28,449	Clerical.	Jules Dorion (<i>Dir.</i>)
L'Evenement (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Quebec)	20,711	Conservative.	J. H. Fortier (<i>Pres.</i>) Edmond Chassé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Soleil (<i>e.</i>) (Quebec)	52,025	Liberal.	Henri Gagnon (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
SASKATCHEWAN			
Leader-Post (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Regina)	26,492	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) D. B. MacRae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Regina)	12,692	Conservative.	A. M. Raymond (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Star-Phoenix (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Saskatoon)	20,007	Liberal.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Woodward (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Canadian Press (Toronto, Ontario)	Coöperative Association of Daily Newspaper publishers.	J. F. B. Livesay (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
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WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Political Affiliation and Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Canadian Business (<i>m.</i>) . . (Montreal)	Organ of Canadian Chamber of Commerce.	D. L. Morrell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Comment (<i>m.</i>) . . (Toronto)	Political and economic.	J. B. Perigoe (<i>Secy.</i>)
Canadian Defence Quarterly, (<i>q.</i>) (Ottawa)	Service journal; defence questions; international affairs.	Lt.-Col. K. Stuart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Forum (<i>m.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political, Literary, and Economic.	Graham Spry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Historical Review (<i>q.</i>) (Toronto)	Historical.	University of Toronto (<i>Prop.</i>) George W. Brown (<i>Ed.</i>)
Country Guide (<i>half monthly</i>). (Winnipeg)	Farmers organ.	The United Grain Growers (<i>Prop.</i>) G. F. Chipman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science (<i>q.</i>) (Toronto)	Journal of Canadian Political Science Association.	V. W. Bladen (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Dalhousie Review (<i>q.</i>) . . (Halifax)	Political, literary, and economic.	Dalhousie University (<i>Prop.</i>)
Financial Post (<i>w.</i>) (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	J. B. MacLean (<i>Prop.</i>) Floyd Chalmers (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	R. E. Cox (<i>Prop.</i>) J. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Renaissance (<i>w.</i>)	Journal of opinion.	Olivar Asselin (<i>Ed.</i>)

CANADA

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Political Affiliation and Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, Etc.</i>
Free Press Prairie Farmer (<i>w.</i>) (Winnipeg)	Liberal; Farm paper.	The Sifton Family (<i>Prop.</i>) John W. Dafoe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Interdependence (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Ottawa)	International Affairs.	League of Nations Society in Canada (<i>Prop.</i>) R. B. Inch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of the Canadian Bank- ers Assoc. (<i>q.</i>) (Montreal)	Financial and economic.	J. P. Bell & H. B. Henwood (<i>Eds.</i>)
Le Journal (<i>w.</i>) (Quebec)	Conservative.	Louis Francoeur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Monetary Times (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Financial and economic.	D. G. MacLean (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Commonwealth (<i>w.</i>) . . (Toronto)	C. C. F.	C. C. F. (Ontario Section) (<i>Prop.</i>) Graham Spry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Queen's Quarterly (<i>q.</i>) . . . (Kingston)	Political, literary, and eco- nomic.	Queen's University (<i>Prop.</i>)
Saturday Night (<i>w.</i>) . . . (Toronto)	Political, literary, and eco- nomic.	Consolidated Press (<i>Prop.</i>) B. K. Sandwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social Credit Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) . (Calgary)	Social Credit.	C. K. Underwood (<i>Ed.</i>)
U. F. A. (<i>w.</i>) (Calgary)	C. C. F., political and eco- nomic.	United Farmers of Alberta (<i>Prop.</i>) W. Norman Smith (<i>Ed.</i>)
University of Toronto Quar- terly (<i>q.</i>)	Political, literary, and eco- nomic.	A. S. P. Woodhouse and E. K. Brown (<i>Eds.</i>)
University of Toronto Law Journal (<i>annual</i>)	Legal.	W. P. M. Kennedy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Producer (<i>w.</i>) . . (Saskatoon)	C. C. F.	P. Waldron (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHILE

Capital: Santiago

Area: 285,133 square miles

Population: 4,287,445 (1930 census)

President

ARTURO ALESSANDRI PALMA (Liberal)

Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office December 24, 1932 for six year term

Cabinet

Coalition

Reorganized August 28, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Renewed by halves every four years)

President: IGNACIO URRUTIA MANZANO (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	12
Liberal	8
Radical-Dissident	6
Democratic	4
Radical	3
Radical Socialist	2
Minor parties	10
Total	45

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 30, 1932 (Four year term)

President: SAMUEL GUZMAN (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	33
Liberal	27
Radical	22
Radical-Dissident	11
Democrat	11
Democratic	6
Socialist	4
Radical-Socialist-Independent	2
Minor parties	2
Total	14

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The election of October 30, 1932, of a President and complete new Congress brought a return to constitutional government in Chile. At the time of the elections there were over 20 political parties and groups. Supplementary elections were held in April and September, 1934, and in September, 1935, to fill vacancies.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Made up mainly of men of responsibility, distinct wealth. The party of the Catholic Church and the old land owning class. The economic program of this party is based on individualism. A group of younger members recently has shown more liberal tendencies.

Leaders: Horacio Walker (Senator and President of the Party), Hector Rodriguez de la Sotta (Senator, former President of the Party and President

candidate in the 1932 elections), Arturo Lyon Peña (ex-Senator) and Rafael Luis Gumucio (Senator).

LIBERAL PARTY: There have been divisions in the Liberal Party and two factions were represented in the 1932 elections, but they have since united. The party belongs to the Right in Chilean politics.

Leaders: Ladislao Errazuriz (President of the Party, resigned January, 1935), Luis Claro Solar, José Maza, Pedro Opazo Latelier (Senator), Enrique Zañartu Prieto (Presidential candidate in the 1932 elections) and Antonio Hunecus.

RADICAL PARTY: Potentially one of the strongest of the historic parties of Chile. Although theoretically of the Left, it might be characterized as of the Center with certain doctrinaire radicalism in respect to religious and social questions. Its program aimed originally at a lay régime in the management of the State. The Constitution of 1925 gave satisfaction to this political aspiration. During the past year considerable dissension has existed within the party as to the policy it should adopt with respect to the present Administration. At present the party is refusing all overtures on the part of the President to join a coalition government, demanding complete participation or none.

Leaders: Pedro Aguirre Cerda (former Senator and President of the Party), Senator Octavio Señoret (Vice-President of the Party), Nicolás Marambio (Senator), Luis Alamos Barros (Senator) and Armando Quezada Acharán (former President of the Party).

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: The Democratic Party is of the Left or Left-center. It has been subject to many internal dissensions. Some of the members of the present Congress were elected as Democrats and some as members of the Democratic Party. Recently a more serious division has occurred and the Party is now divided into the Democrats, supporting the policies of the Alessandri Government, and the Conventionalist Democrats, opposing the Government.

Leaders: Democrats: Aquilless Concha (Senator) and Fidel Estay (Senator); Conventionalist Democrats: Virgilio Morales (Senator and former President of the Party) and Juan Pradenas (Senator).

RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: This party was founded in September, 1931. Has advocated suppression of the right of the clergy to vote, expulsion of foreign religious bodies and the confiscation of their property, the social function of capital, condemnation of the present system of loans as a social injustice. The Radical Socialist Party is one of the Left group.

Leaders: Eliseo Peña Villalon (ex-Cabinet Minister), Guillermo Azócar Alvarez (Senator), Aurelio Nuñez Morgado (ex-Senator and now Ambassador to Spain), Humberto Arellano (Deputy) and Rolando Merino Reyes (Deputy).

SOCIALIST PARTY: The party has not clearly defined its aims but advocates the measures to be found in the platform of most socialist parties, such as wide ownership of private enterprises by the Government, minimum wages, old age pensions, etc. It is moderate in the sense of pursuing its aims through peaceful political means.

Leaders: Marmaduke Grove (Senator), Hipólito Verdugo (Deputy), Carlos Müller (Deputy) and Rolando Merino (Deputy).

MINOR PARTIES: Other parties with their representation in the new Chamber of Deputies are: Social Republican, led by Enrique Bravo Ortiz, — 3; Agrarian — 4; Communist, led by Manuel Hidalgo (Senator) — 3; AGECH — 1; Independents — 2.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Ilustrado	Conservative and Church.	Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hora	Organ of Radical Party.	Anibal Jara (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (evening)	Independent.	Augusto Ovalle (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Santiago and Valparaiso)	Pro-Government and conservative; large circulation; founded at Valparaiso in 1827.	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>) Clemente Diaz Leon (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i> Santiago edition) and J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i> Valparaiso edition)
Nacion	Government organ.	Stock company owned partly by Government
Opinion	Anti-Government paper; radical views.	Luis Mery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ultimas Noticias (evening)	Tabloid owned by <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Principal shareholder</i>)
Hoy (weekly)	Opposition; Ibañista.	Byron Gigoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Topaze (weekly)	Independent; satirical.	Conrado Rios G. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revista Chilena (monthly)	Political, historical, cultural.	Jorge Delano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Antofagasta)	Formerly connected with <i>El Mercurio</i> of Santiago and Valparaiso; independent.	Félix Nieto del Rio (<i>Dir.</i>) Julio Asmussen Urrutia (<i>Dir.</i>)
Discusion (Chillán)	Independent; one of oldest papers in Chile.	Jorge Silva (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Concepción City)	Organ of Catholic Church.	Exequiel de la Barra (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sur (Concepción City)	Formerly organ of Radical Party; now independent.	Aurelio Lamas (<i>Prop.</i>) Luis Silva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tarapacá (Iquique)	Commercial.	Alberto Brandan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella (Valparaiso)	Evening tabloid of <i>El Mercurio</i> .	Agustin Edwards (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Lepeley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unión (Valparaiso)	Liberal.	Fernando Silva M. (<i>Ed.</i>)
South Pacific Mail (Valparaiso) (weekly)	Independent; printed in English for English speaking communities; British.	Thomas C. Peddar (<i>Prop.</i>) Norman A. Ingrey (<i>Ed.</i>)

CHINA

Capital: Nanking

Total Area: 4,278,000 square miles (Chinese Post Office estimate)

Population: 438,933,373, inclusive of 19,290,000 for Manchuria
(1929 Maritime Customs estimate)

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA*

(Inaugurated October 10, 1928)

State Council

The State Council is the highest unit under the system of government provided for by the Organic Law

President of National Government

LIN SEN

Designated as the head of the government and chairman of the State Council. The State Council, in addition to the Chairman, consists of from 24 to 36 members.

Under the National Government there are, besides the five yüan, several organs such as: Comptroller-General's Office, Academia Sinica, National Reconstruction Commission, National Economic Council, National Military Council, etc.

FIVE YÜAN (BRANCHES) OF THE GOVERNMENT

Executive Yüan: Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (Chairman) assisted in the executive work of the government by nine ministries, viz.: Interior (Minister, Chiang Tso-pin); Foreign Affairs (Minister, Chang Chun); Military Affairs (Minister, Ho Ying-ch'ün); Navy (Minister, Ch'en Shao-k'uan); Finance (Minister, Dr. H. H. Kung); Industries (Minister, Wu Ting-chang); Railways (Minister, Chang Kia-ngau); Communications (Minister, Ku Meng-yu); Education (Minister, Wang Shih-chieh); and by four subordinate Commissions, viz.: Anti-Opium, Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs, Overseas Chinese Affairs, and Famine Relief.

Legislative Yüan: Sun Fo (Chairman).

Judicial Yüan: Chü Cheng (Chairman). Subordinate to the Judicial Yüan are the Ministry of Justice (Minister, Wang Yung-ping), Supreme Court, Administrative Court, and Commission for Discretionary Punishment of Officials.

* The National Government of the Republic derived its original mandate from the Organic Law promulgated at Nanking on October 4, 1928, by the authority of the Kuomintang. The Revised Organic Law was promulgated on December 29, 1931, and it was again revised by mandate dated December 27, 1932. It is by virtue of this basic law that the National Government functions during the "period of tutelage" of the Chinese people, the permanent Constitution not yet having been adopted. The supreme effective control resides in the National Congress of the Kuomintang, which exercises its authority over the current processes of government through the medium of the Central Executive Committee and Central Supervisory Committee.

Examination Yüan: Tai Chi-t'ao (Chairman).

Control Yüan: Yu Yu-jen (Chairman).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

KUOMINTANG, or NATIONALIST PARTY (National Government): Advocates program supporting the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, i.e., Nationalism, Democracy, People's Livelihood; in *foreign policy*, attempts to secure for China equal footing with other countries in international relations; desires revision of so-called "unequal treaties" and abolition of extra-territoriality; in *domestic policy*, plans reconstruction of internal administration on the basis of a centralized national government with special powers to the provinces under the direction of the central government; carries on program of modernization in economic, educational and other fields; insists upon control of all important policies by the members of the Kuomintang; uses every effort to round up reactionaries, reorganizationists, and Communists.

Leaders: The Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee of the Party consists of Sun Fo, Wang Ching-wei, Yu Yu-jen, Chiang Kai-shek, Chen Kuo-pu, Ku Meng-yü, Hu Han-min, Yeh Chu-tsang and Chü Cheng. See also the personnel of the National Government.

MANCHUKUO (Manchuria): Established in 1932 by proclamation as an independent state, organized on lines similar to that of a constitutional monarchy, with Henry P'u Yi as Chief Executive. This régime, with the assistance of the Japanese Army, consolidated a *de facto* control over Manchuria (including Jehol Province) in the face of protracted opposition of the ejected NORTH-EASTERN POLITICAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, which had ruled the country prior to the Japanese military occupation in 1931. It was finally liquidated in 1933 following the invasion of Jehol by Japan and resignation of the Committee's leader, Chang Hsueh-liang. On March 1, 1934, the Chief Executive Henry P'u Yi (last Emperor of the Manchu Dynasty of China) took the title of Emperor under the reign-title of Kang Teh. The Government is committed to observance of the Open Door (but the establishment of a Petroleum Monopoly in 1935 is regarded by the American and British Governments as a violation of this commitment), equal treatment of races, and Pan-Asiatic solidarity. Economically it appears to be tending towards a highly developed form of state capitalism. The Japanese have taken a very active part in its administration and are largely directing its policies. It has not been recognized by China or the other powers, excepting Japan and El Salvador.

COMMUNIST PARTY (officially suppressed): Affiliated with the 3d Internationale; in *foreign policy*, favors an active alliance between China and Soviet Russia for the suppression of imperialism and capitalism, and in the interests of the world revolution; in *domestic policy*, proposes a Soviet Government and a frankly communistic economic and social program.

Leaders: Mao Tse-tung (Civil Leader), Chu Teh (Chief of military forces in sovietized area remaining under Communist control).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.
The manner of registration does not necessarily affect policies.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Central Daily News	Kuomintang organ.	Kuomintang (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hsin Ching Jih Pao	Independent.	Shih Hsin-chia (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Canton Gazette	Semi-official organ of the gov-	E. R. Chang (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Canton)	ernment; in English.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Canton Daily Sun	Officially subsidized.	L. T. Kentwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hung Wan Tzu Pao (Canton)	Red Swastika Society.	Chu Tsung-chou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chefoo Daily News (Chefoo)	Independent; British.	Douglas Murray (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chung Shen Pao (Chefoo) . .	Kuomintang.	Ting Hsun-chu (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News (Dairen)	Japanese; in English.	Y. Takayanagi (<i>Pres.</i>)
Min Pao (Foochow)	Japanese.	G. W. Gorman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fu Chien Min Kuo Jih Pao . . (Foochow)	Kuomintang.	T. Nakasone (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central China Post	British.	Kao Pai-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		H. J. Archibald (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Chungshan Erh Pao	Kuomintang.	Y. C. Jao (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Hankow Herald	Kuomintang.	Carl Tseo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hsing Wen Pao	Commercial.	Chu Feng-sun (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Wuhan Erh Pao	Kuomintang.	Hsieh Ch'u-ming (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hankow)		
Great Northern (Harbin) . .	Japanese paper; in Chinese.	T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbin Nichi Nichi (Harbin) .	Japanese.	Omori (<i>Ed.</i>)
Harbinskoye Vremya (Harbin)	Japanese owned; in Russian.	S. Tanaka (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
The International (Harbin) . .	Pro-Japanese; in Chinese.	Chang Fu-sheng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zaria (Harbin)	Anti-Soviet; pro-Japanese; in Russian.	G. N. Shipkoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Mail (Hong Kong) . .	British.	G. W. C. Burnett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Press (Hong Kong) . .	British.	D. J. Evans (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
South China Morning Post . . (Hong Kong)	British.	H. Ching (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraph (Hong Kong) . .	British.	A. Hicks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Kiu Yat Po	Independent.	Overseas Chinese Daily News, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Hong Kong)		Chan Chi-lan (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Wah Tsz Yat Po	Independent.	
(Hong Kong)		
Hoten Mainichi Shimbun . .	Japanese.	M. Matsumiya (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		S. Omoto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheng Ching Shih Pao	Japanese; in Chinese.	H. Soneya (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Mukden)		T. Kikuchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Pao (Mukden)	Manchukuo government or- gan.	S. Koto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hua Pei Jih Pao (Peiping) . .	Kuomintang.	Yin Shu-hsien and Shen Tso- t'ien (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal de Pekin (Peiping) . .	French.	A. Nachbaur (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peiping Chronicle (Peiping) . .	Kuomintang.	W. Sheldon Ridge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shih Chieh Jih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	Chu Sheng-chih (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Peiping)	Independent.	Chang Han-ju (<i>Prop.</i>)
Chen Pao (Peiping)	Kuomintang; pro-Government.	Tao Pi-chuan (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Critic	Chinese; independent; in Eng- lish.	C. S. Kwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai) (weekly)		
China Press (Shanghai) . . .	Chinese; pro-Government; in English.	Kuangson Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
China Times	Independent.	Kuangson Young (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
China Weekly Review	American; pro-Chinese.	J. B. Powell (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Shanghai)		
Chinese Economic Journal . .	Economic; in English.	Chinese Ministry of Industry (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		Edward Bing-Shuey Lee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chinese Republic	Chinese; in English.	
(Shanghai) (weekly)		
Current Events	Pro-Nanking; in Chinese.	T. K. Chen and T. F. Li (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Nanking) (monthly)		
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung . .	German.	Max Simon-Eberhardt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Shanghai) . .	Kuomintang; in Chinese.	Huang Peh-hwei (<i>Ed.</i>)
Far Eastern Review	American registered; pro-Jap- anese.	George Bronson Rea (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		C. J. Laval (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal de Shanghai . . .	French.	G. Moresthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Pao (Shanghai) . . .	Kuomintang; Pro-Nanking.	Chien Tsong-shih (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily News (Shanghai)	British.	Edwin Haward (<i>Ed.</i>)
Oriental Affairs . . .	British.	H. G. W. Woodhead (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
(Shanghai) (monthly)		Tang Leang-li (<i>Ed.</i>)
People's Tribune (Shanghai) . (semi-monthly)	Kuomintang; in English.	G. C. Bruce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury	American.	Randall Gould (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Nichi Nichi Shim- bun	Japanese.	G. Ishikawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shanghai Times . . .	British.	E. A. Nottingham (<i>Prop.</i>)
Shanghai Zaria . . .	Russian.	A. Morley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shun Pao (Shanghai) . . .	Independent.	L. V. Arnoldov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Wan Pao (Shanghai) . . .	Independent.	Y. H. Chang (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ching Yen Erh Pao . . .	Independent.	Chen Hsu-fo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Swatow)		Hung Choon-sin (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
Lingtung Min Kuo Erh Pao . (Swatow)	Kuomintang.	Chan Chieh-mok (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsch-Chinesische Nachrich- ten (Tientsin)	German.	W. Bartels (<i>Prop.</i>)
Keishin Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (Tientsin)	Japanese.	Kaoru Uemaye (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasha Zarya (Tientsin) . . .	Independent; in Russian.	T. L. Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
North China Daily Mail . . . (Tientsin)	British.	T. G. Fisher (<i>Ed. and Prop.</i>)
North China Star . . .	American.	Charles J. Fox (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tientsin)		W. V. Pennell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peking and Tientsin Times . (Tientsin)	British.	T'ang Ting-yao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shang Pao (Tientsin) . . .	Independent.	Chang Chi-luan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ta Kung Pao (Tientsin) . . .	Independent.	T'ang Chi-Ch'ing (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin) . . .	Independent.	Li Chih-t'ang (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Yung Pao . . .	Independent.	Chang Wei-chow (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tientsin)		Chang Chin-sun (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kuo Jih Pao (Tsingtao)	Kuomintang.	K. Hasegawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Santo Mainichi Shimbun (Tsingtao)	Japanese registered.	Colin F. Stockwell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Times (Tsingtao) .	Independent; British owned.	Yin P'u-chai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tsingtao Shih Pao (Tsingtao)	Independent.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Havas . . .	French.	H. Barde (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Central News Agency . . . (Nanking)	Kuomintang; official.	Siao Tung-chi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Kuo Min (Shanghai) . . .	Chinese; semi-official.	Li Choy (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Kuo Wen (Shanghai) . . .	Chinese.	Lee Che-kuan (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha . (Shanghai)	Japanese.	M. Yokota (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Rengo (Shanghai) . . .	Japanese.	S. Matsumoto (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Reuters (Shanghai) . . .	British.	C. J. Chancellor (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Transocean (Shanghai) . . .	German.	J. Plaut (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Tass (Shanghai) . . .	Russian.	J. Chernov (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press (Shanghai) . .	American.	J. R. Morris (<i>Mgr.</i>)

COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogotá

Area: 447,536 square miles

Population: 9,016,000 (1933 estimate)

President

DR. ALFONSO LÓPEZ (Liberal)

Elected February 11, 1934; assumed office August 7, 1934, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Reorganized October, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Cámara del Senado)

Election of May, 1935 (for four years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

Number of members 56

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Representantes)

Election of May, 1935 (for two years)

President: Changes every 60 days.

Number of members 118

Note: Owing to the abstention of the Conservative Party from the 1935 elections both chambers of Congress are made up of Liberals of different shades of opinion.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: The Liberal Party accepts the Constitution now in force, which was enacted by the Conservative Party in 1886, and amended in 1910, but proposes to revise it; opposes the interference of the Church in politics; committed to social legislation, more equitable distribution of burden of taxation and a program of public education.

Leaders: Alfonso López (President), Enrique Olaya Herrera (formerly President), Armando Solano (Chairman of Party), José Miguel Arango, Parmenio Cárdenas, Aníbal Babel, Rafael Arredondo and Carlos M. Simmonds (members of the National Liberal Directorate) and Juan Lozano y Lozano (Secretary of Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Stands for strong central government and the rights of landowners; strong supporter of Roman Catholic Church.

Leaders: Laureano Gómez, Augusto Ramírez Moreno, Mariano Ospina Pérez, Pedro Mariá Carreño and Amadeo Rodríguez (members of the National Conservative Directorate) and Luis Ignacio Andrade (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Nacional (morning)	Liberal.	Alirio Gómez Picon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Espectador (evening)	Liberal.	Luis Cano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pais (morning)	Conservative.	Mario Fernández de Soto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (morning)	Liberal; most influential paper; largest circulation in the country.	Eduardo Santos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo (Barranquilla) (morning)	Liberal.	Juan B. Fernández (<i>Dir.</i>)
Prensa (Barranquilla) (morning)	Independent.	Carlos Martínez Aparicio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Deber (Bucaramanga) (evening)	Conservative.	Juan C. Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vanguardia (Bucaramanga) (morning)	Liberal.	Alejandro Galvis Galvis (<i>Dir.</i>)
Correo del Cauca (Cali)	Conservative.	Eduardo Lalinde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Relator (Cali) (evening)	Liberal.	Jorge and Hernando Zadwazky (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de la Costa (Cartagena)	Conservative.	Carlos Escallon (<i>Dir.</i>)
Comentarios (Cucúta)	Liberal.	José Manuel Villalobos (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (Manizales)	Conservative.	Alfredo Botera Trujillo (<i>Act. Dir.</i>)
Colombiano (morning) (Medellín)	Conservative.	Fernando Gómez Martínez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Defensa (evening) (Medellín)	Conservative.	Horacio Tobar H. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (Medellín)	Independent.	Eduardo Uribe Escobar (<i>Dir.</i>)
Heraldo de Antioquia (Medellín) (morning)	Liberal.	Jesús Tobón Quintero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Defensa (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	J. Ignacio Díaz G. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estado (morning) (Santa Marta)	Liberal.	José B. Vives (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz del Magdalena (Santa Marta)	Conservative.	José A. Iguarán C. (<i>Dir.</i>)
Voz Católica (weekly) (Cali)	Conservative.	Pbro. Mario Paz Borrero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Bodegon (weekly) (Cartagena)	Independent.	Jacob del Vallee (<i>Dir.</i>)

COSTA RICA

Capital: San José
Area: 23,000 square miles
Population: 551,541 (1934 estimate)

President

RICARDO JIMÉNEZ OREAMUNO (Republican Nacional)
Elected February 14, 1932; assumed office May 8, 1932, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Republican Nacional
Appointed May 10, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constitucional)

Election of February, 1934 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: RICARDO CASTRO BEECHE (Republican Nacional)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Administration (Republican Nacional)	25
Opposition (Nacional)	15
Communist	2
Independent	1
Total	<hr/> 43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political parties of Costa Rica (with the exception of the Communists) do not have well-defined programs. They are temporary groups formed around personages.

The next presidential elections will be held on February 9, 1936, the candidates being: León Cortés (Republican Nacional); Octavio Beeche (Nacional); Manuel Mora (Communist). Twenty seats in Congress will also be filled.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Costa Rica . . .	Independent but opposed to Administration.	Otilio Ulate (<i>Ed.</i>)
Escuela de Agricultura . . .	Agricultural.	Luis Cruz B. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gaceta	Official.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hora	Independent.	José Marín Cañas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa Libre	Independent.	José Borrasé (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna	Independent but supports Administration.	José Maria Pinaud (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Eco Catolico (weekly) . . .	Catholic.	Carlos Borge (<i>Ed.</i>)
Radio (Puntarenas) (weekly) .	Independent.	Jorge R. Carazo García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Renovación (weekly) . . .	Socialist.	Vicente Saenz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trabajo (weekly)	Communist.	Costa Rica Communists (<i>Pub.</i>)
Voz del Atlantico	Independent.	Rogelio Gutierrez R. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Port Limón) (weekly)		
El Repertorio Americano . .	Literary.	Joaquin García Monge (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revista del Instituto de Defensa del Café (monthly) .	Agricultural.	Instituto de Defensa de Café (<i>Pub.</i>)

CUBA

Capital: Havana

Area: 44,164 square miles (including Isle of Pines and surrounding keys)

Population: 3,994,635 (1935 estimate)

Provisional President

DR. JOSÉ A. BARNET Y VINAGERAS

Took oath of office December 13, 1935

Cabinet

National Concentration

Appointed January 20, 1934, reorganized several times since

COUNCIL OF STATE

President: DR. FEDERICO LAREDO BRÚ

The Council of State, an appointive advisory body, was established under the new Constitutional Statutes, adopted by the Provisional Government on February 3, 1934, and continued under the Constitutional Law promulgated on June 12, 1935. It is composed of fifteen members of different political complexions.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

During 1933 a revolution broke out in Cuba resulting in the overthrow of the Constitutional government of General Machado. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes became Provisional President. He dissolved Parliament. In September, 1933, a second outbreak occurred and Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin was designated Chief Executive by a group of five commissioners (of which he was one) who assumed control of the national government. As a revolutionary measure, all active political parties (Liberal, Conservative, Popular) were ordered dissolved by a decree on September 19, 1933. Colonel Carlos Mendieta took office as Provisional President on January 18, 1934, supported by a coalition of various "revolutionary" political sectors.

Colonel Carlos Mendieta resigned on December 10, 1935. Dr. José A. Barnet was elected Provisional President on December 12, 1935, by the Council of State and Cabinet in joint session. The Provisional Government promulgated a new Constitutional Law on June 12, 1935, and the new Electoral Code, on July 2, 1935. Under the Electoral Code, as amended, general elections for a President and Congress have been set for January 10, 1936. According to the Constitutional Law, Congress will meet on the first Monday in April; the Constitutional President will be inaugurated on May 20, 1936.

The principal national political parties with their Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in the coming elections are as follows:

<i>Party</i>	<i>Presidential nominee</i>	<i>Vice Presidential nominee</i>
Conjunto Nacional Democrático	General Mario G. Menocal	Dr. Gustavo Cuervo Rubio
Conjunción Centrista Nacional	Dr. Carlos Manuel de Céspedes	Dr. Carlos de la Torre
Partido Liberal	} Dr. Miguel Mariano Gómez	Dr. Federico Laredo Brú
Partido Unión Nacionalista		
Acción Republicana		

The present leaders of the Provisional Government include: Jorge Luis Echarte (Acting Secretary of State and Secretary of Public Works), Dr. Andrés Domingo Morales del Castillo (Secretary of Justice and Acting Secretary of the Presidency), Dr. Maximiliano Smith (Secretary of Gobernación and Acting Secretary of National Defence), Dr. Ricardo Ponce de la Torre (Secretary of the Treasury and Acting Secretary of Commerce), Dr. José L. García Baylles (Secretary of Agriculture), Dr. Emilio Gaspar Rodríguez (Secretary of Labor), Dr. Leonardo Anaya Murrillo (Secretary of Education and Acting Secretary of Public Health), Dr. Francisco Gómez Rodríguez (Secretary of Communications), Dr. Guillermo Belt (Alcalde of Habana) and Dr. Pablo Desvernine (Acting President of the Council of State).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
El Avance	Independent.	José I. Rivero (<i>Act. Dir.</i>)
El Crisol	Liberal.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Discussion	Menocalista.	Tomás Julia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de la Marina	Independent; pro-Government; oldest paper in Cuba; represents commercial interests of the Spanish colony; large circulation.	José I. Rivero (<i>Dir.</i>)
Havana Post	Independent; English-language daily; carries full Associated Press service.	James M. Burns (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Finanzas	Independent; business journal.	René Carbonell (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Mundo	Independent.	G. E. Orley (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Pais	Liberal.	Alfredo I. Hornedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
E. Camagueyano (Camaguey)	Independent.	Walfredo Rodríguez Blanco (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Comercio (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	Juan G. Posada (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Correspondencia (Cienfuegos)	Independent.	Guilo Velis López (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adelante (Santiago de Cuba)	Independent.	Ramón de la Paz y Castillo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bohemia (weekly)	Illustrated; large circulation.	Miguel A. Quevedo (<i>Dir.</i>)
Carteles (weekly)	Independent; illustrated.	Artes Gráficas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Cuba Importadora é Industrial (bi-monthly)	Spanish-English mercantile journal.	J. B. Suris (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. R. (monthly)	English-language magazine with Spanish sections.	E. F. O'Brien (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociacion de la Prensa	Association of newspaper publishers.	José Maria Angulo (<i>Pres.</i>)
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CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Capital: Praha (Prague)

Area: 54,244 square miles

Population: 14,915,500 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. EDUARD BENEŠ

Elected by National Assembly December 18, 1935, to succeed President Masaryk who resigned, for full presidential term of seven years

Cabinet

Coalition including Czechoslovak Agrarian, Czechoslovak People's Catholic, Czechoslovak Social Democratic, German Agrarian, German Social Democratic, Czechoslovak Trades and Czechoslovak National Socialist Parties. Appointed June 3, 1935

Premier

DR. MILÁN HODŽA (Czechoslovak Agrarian)

Appointed November 5, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Národní Shromáždění)

Election of May 19, 1935

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senát)

(*Eight-year term*)

Speaker: DR. FRANTIŠEK SOUKUP
(Czechoslovak Social Democrat)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Sněmovna)

(*Six-year term*)

Speaker: JAN MALYPETR (Czechoslovak Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	23
Sudeten German-Henlein	23
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	20
Communist	16
Czechoslovak National Socialist	14
Slovak People's	11
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	11
National Union-Kramář	9
Czechoslovak Trades	8
German Social Democratic	6
Sudeten German Wahlblock	6
German Christian Socialist	3
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Czechoslovak Agrarian	45
Sudeten German-Henlein	44
Czechoslovak Social Democratic	38
Communist	30
Czechoslovak National Socialist	28
Czechoslovak People's Catholic	22
Slovak People's	22
Czechoslovak Trades	17
National Union-Kramář	17
German Social Democratic	11
Sudeten German Wahlblock	9
Fascist	6
German Christian Socialist	6
German Agrarian League	5
Total	300

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CZECHOSLOVAK AGRARIAN REPUBLICAN PARTY: Represents agricultural population and defends its interests; favors protective tariff on agricultural products; the strongest Czechoslovak party.

Leaders: Dr. Milán Hodža (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), František Staněk (formerly Speaker of Lower Chamber), Jan Malypetr (Speaker of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr. Josef Zadina (Minister of Agriculture), František Udržal (formerly Premier), František Machník (Minister of Defense), Václav Donát, Josef Vraný, František Mašata, Rudolf Beran and Dr. Josef Cerný (Minister of the Interior).

SUDETEN GERMAN-HENLEIN PARTY: Composed of German National Socialists and bourgeois elements of other German parties. Advocates establishment of United German front; opposed to Marxism.

Leaders: Konrad Henlein (Chairman of Party), Dr. Walter Brand, Dr. Franz Hodina and Fritz Zippelius.

CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Workingmen's party with Marxist program, but follows constitutional democratic methods in politics; advocates social reform and welfare measures; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: Antonín Hampl (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of Public Works), Rudolf Bechyně (Minister of Railways), Dr. Alfred Meissner (formerly Minister of Social Welfare), Jaroslav Nečas (Minister of Social Welfare), Dr. Ivan Dérer (Minister of Justice), F. Tomášek (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), J. Stivín and Jan Filipinský.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Member of the 3d Internationale. Founded September, 1920, by division from left wing of Social Democratic Party; includes all nationalities in Czechoslovakia.

Leaders: Dr. Bohumil Šmeral (Chairman of Party), Josef Haken, Antonín Zápotocký and Klem. Gottwald.

CZECHOSLOVAK NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Composed of workmen, middle class state employees, and traders. Advocates social reforms but opposed to extreme Marxist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Eduard Beneš (President of the Republic), Václav Klofáč (Chairman of Party, formerly Minister of National Defense), Dr. E. Franke (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs), Alois Tučný (formerly Minister of Posts and Telegraph), Igor Hrušovský, Dr. Jaroslav Stránský, Dr. Antonín Klouda, Dr. Josef Patejdl and Frant. Zemínová.

CZECHOSLOVAK PEOPLE'S CATHOLIC PARTY: Composed of peasants, small landowners, workmen, more conservative town inhabitants, and clergy; conservative with leanings toward social reforms. Aims at the preservation of the influence of the Catholic Church on the schools and in public life, and promotion of interests of high clergy and working classes.

Leaders: Mgr. Jan Šrámek (Chairman of Party, Minister of Unification), Ing. Jan Dostálek (Minister of Public Works), Dr. J. Dolanský (formerly Minister of Justice), Dr. M. Hruban (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber), Boh. Stašek (Chairman of Party), Dr. M. Mičura and Josef Šamalik.

GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Differs from the Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party, with which it coöperates, in its more orthodox socialistic orientation. In questions affecting national minorities, stands with other

German and Hungarian parties demanding cultural autonomy. Its opposition tactics, carried on for ten years, were given up after the election of 1929.

Leaders: Dr. Ludwig Czech (Chairman of Party, Minister of Public Health), Dr. Karl Heller and V. Taub.

SLOVAK PEOPLE'S PARTY: Includes Slovak Nationalist Party, Polish Conservative Party and Sub-Carpathian Autonomist Party. Differs from the Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party only in laying strong stress upon local autonomy for Slovakia, including finance, administration and Slovak schools; represents Slovak Catholic interests.

Leaders: Mgr. Andrej Hlinka (Chairman of Party) and Dr. J. Tiso (formerly Minister of Public Health).

NATIONAL UNION: A merger of Czechoslovak National Democratic Party and National League.

Leaders: Dr. Karel Kramář (Chairman of Party), Dr. František Lukavský, Dr. František Matoušek, Dr. Antonín Hajn, Vilém Votruba and Jíří Stříbrný (Founder of National League).

GERMAN AGRARIAN LEAGUE: Has similar aims to Czechoslovak Agrarian Party, the only difference being in its representation of national minority interests; seeks collaboration with the Czechoslovak Agrarians. Members of this group in Parliament also represent the German Labor and Agricultural Party.

Leaders: Prof. F. Spina (Chairman of Party, Minister without Portfolio), W. Zierhut and Rudolf Böhm.

CZECHOSLOVAK TRADES PARTY: A moderate conservative party standing for protection of interests of small business men, tradesmen, and artisans, as against both large capitalists and socialists. Organized in 1920 by secession from Czechoslovak National Democratic Party; followers mostly of middle classes; advocates reduction in present heavy taxation.

Leaders: Jos. V. Najman (Chairman of Party and Minister of Commerce), R. Mlčoch and Josef Thor.

SUDETEN GERMAN WAHLBLOCK: Composed of Hungarian and Christian Socialist Parties, German Nationals, German Trades, German Democratic Party and German Agrarian-Hanreichwing. Represents Hungarian and conservative German minority interests; opposed to coalition government.

Leaders: Dr. Géza Szüllő, Josef Szentiványi, Dr. A. Schollich, Andor Nitsch and Dr. George Hanreich.

GERMAN CHRISTIAN SOCIALIST PARTY: A Catholic party, similar to Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party but representing German minority interests.

Leaders: Friederich Stolberg (Chairman of Party), Eduard Zajček and Dr. Felix Luschka.

FASCIST PARTY: Led by former General in the Czechoslovak army.

Leaders: Gen. Rudolf Gajda (Chairman of Party), Ján Ivák and Dr. Jíří Branzovsky.

Non-political members of Cabinet: Dr. Jan Krcmar (Minister of Education) and Dr. Karel Trapl (Minister of Finance).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
České Slovo.	Organ of Czechoslovak National Socialist Party.	Václav Klofáč (<i>Dir.</i>) K. Z. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Deutsche Landpost . . .	Organ of German Agrarian League.	Bruno Böhmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Presse . . .	Independent; nearest to German Christian Socialist Party.	Dr. Alfred Albrecht (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia . . .	German nationalist paper.	Gustaf Kauder (<i>Ed.</i>) Ferd. Deml (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>)
Die Zeit	Organ of Sudeten German Party-Henlein.	Dr. W. Brand (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Listy	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Jan Scheinost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Listy	Organ of National Union; conservative.	Vojtěch Holeček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Osvobození . . .	Politically independent; close to Foreign Office; organ of Czechoslovak Legionnaires; progressive, with socialistic tendencies.	Dr. Lev Sychrava (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Politika	Conservative; nearest to Czechoslovak National Democratic Party.	Dr. Josef Janda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Národní Střed	Organ of Czechoslovak Trades Party.	L. Hájek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polední List	Organ of National Union.	Jiří Stříbrný (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pragai Magyar Hirlap . . .	Organ of Magyar opposition parties; represents radical national feeling.	Gezja Forgách (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Presse	Semi-official; in German.	Arne Laurin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prager Tagblatt	Independent; leading German language liberal paper, representing less radical national feeling.	R. Keller (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. S. Blau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Právo Lidu	Organ of Czechoslovak Social Democratic Party.	Josef Stivín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pražské Noviny	Government organ.	Fr. Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rudé Právo	Organ of Communist Party.	Frant. Vorlíček (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sozialdemokrat	Organ of German Social Democratic Party.	Wilh. Niessner (<i>Ed.</i>)
Venkov	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Dr. Emil Strauss (<i>Contrib. Ed.</i>) Josef Vraný (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovák (Bratislava)	Organ of Slovak People's Catholic Party.	Karol Sidor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenská Politika	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Fr. Votruba (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenský Deník (Bratislava)	Organ of Czechoslovak Agrarian Party.	Karol Hušek (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lidové Noviny (Brno)	Independent; liberal.	Dr. J. Stránský (<i>Pub.</i>) Eduard Bass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Našinec (Olomouc)	Organ of Czechoslovak People's Catholic Party.	Ladislav Zamykal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Central European Observer (fortnightly)	Semi-official; political, economic, literary; in English.	Stan. Klíma (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Europe Centrale (weekly)	Political, economic, and literary; in French.	J. Linhart (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rundschau (weekly)	Organ of Sudeten German Party-Henlein.	
Centralnaja Europa (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary; in Russian.	Dr. Jaroslav Papoušek (<i>Ed.</i>)

DENMARK

Capital: Copenhagen
Area: 16,576 square miles
Population: 3,705,599 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X

Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition (Social Democratic and Radical Parties)
Reconstructed November 4, 1935

Premier

TH. A. M. STAUNING (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Rigsdag)

UPPER CHAMBER (Landsting)

*Election of September 13, 1932**

Speaker: JENSEN-KLEIS (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	28
Social Democratic	27
Conservative	13
Radical	7
Faroe Islands Home Rule party	1
Total	76

LOWER CHAMBER (Folketing)

Election of October 22, 1935 (for four years)

Speaker: HARTVIG FRISCH (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	68
Liberal	29
Conservative	26
Radical	14
Free People's	5
Justice League	4
Communist	2
Slesvig	1

*Term eight years. 19 members elected by Chamber itself. Half the remainder elected every fourth year.

Total 145

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents mainly industrial laborers; has always been closely connected with trade unions and consumers' coöperative movement, and derives one-third of its strength from farm workers and small landholders in country districts. In *foreign policy*, favors the League of Nations international arbitration, and universal disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates a constitutional socialist program for government control of industry and trade, progressive taxation of wealth, industrial councils, protection of labor, and limitation of working day to eight hours, unemployment benefits and medical and legal aid to workers, parcelling out of big estates and public leasing to small holders, universal direct suffrage for men and women over 21, and abolition of the Upper Chamber of Parliament.

Leaders: Th. A. M. Stauning (Premier), H. P. Hansen (Minister of Finance), K. K. Steincke (Minister of Justice), Hartvig Frisch (Speaker of Lower Chamber), Alsing Andersen (Minister of Defence) and N. Fisker (Minister of Public Works).

LIBERAL PARTY: Usually called "Left Party"; represents mainly farmers, landowners, and business and professional groups in the country. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League and arbitration of international disputes. In *domestic policy*, favors a defence system based on compulsory enlistment sufficient to assure neutrality and the discharge of League obligations; stands for monarchy, maintenance of state church, religious teaching in primary schools and state subsidy to private schools, present Constitution and bicameral system, free trade under *ad valorem* tariff for revenue only, individualism as against socialism in industry and business, government taxation on real property, reduction of taxation by strict economy especially in social expenditures and state aid to small purchasers in acquiring farms as freeholders.

Leaders: O. Krag (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Jensen-Kleis (Speaker of Upper Chamber), H. Hauch (Member of Upper Chamber), I. P. Stensballe (formerly Minister of Public Works) and S. Brorsen (formerly Minister of Defence).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Represents financial, industrial, and business constituency of cities, and landowners. In *foreign policy*, moderately nationalistic. In *domestic policy*, resists reduction of army and navy and favors a defence plan based on compulsory enlistment; defends the state church and Christian instruction in public schools; stands for protection of private property, protective tariff duties to aid industry, sound fiscal policies, lower taxation, and compulsory social insurance; opposes taxation on land values, parcelling out of large estates, and prohibition.

Leaders: Christmas Möller, P. Korsgaard and V. Pürschel (Lower Chamber), and Axel B. Lange (Upper Chamber).

RADICAL PARTY: Also called "The Radical Left Party"; represents mainly small property owners and landholders, and certain intellectual and professional circles in the towns. In *foreign policy*, favors obligatory arbitration, League of Nations, and disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates abolition of compulsory military service; stands for religious freedom; seeks coöperation with Social Democratic Party in fundamental democratic reforms, such as protection of consumers against monopolies, state aid in purchase of land by small holders and public leasing, and development of small enterprises in industry and trade; favors free trade, reduction of indirect taxes on necessities and high direct income and property taxation for social purposes, and profit sharing.

Leaders: C. Th. Zahle (formerly Premier), J. Veistrup (Upper Chamber), P. Munch (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bertel Dahlgaard (Minister of Home Affairs) and Jørgen Jørgensen (Minister of Education).

JUSTICE LEAGUE: Advocates Henry George doctrine of single tax on land; anti-socialistic; favors abolition of compulsory military service, separation of church and state, free trade, reduction of parliamentary representation with voting power for each representative proportionate to vote received, freedom of education and religion.

Leader: Dr. A. Dam.

FREE PEOPLE'S PARTY: Organized in 1934 by split in the Liberal Party; defends agrarian interests.

Leaders: V. Thomsen.

COMMUNIST PARTY: Accepts program of 3d Internationale. Represented in Parliament for first time in 1932.

Leader: Axel Larsen.

SLESVIG PARTY: Represents the German faction in the part of Slesvig ceded to Denmark by plebiscite. The principal point of its program is a revision of the present border between Denmark and Germany.

Leader: Dr. Schmidt.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berlingske Tidende . . .	Conservative.	Anders Vigen, Sv. Aage Lund, Sv. Poulsen and Nic. Blaedel (<i>Eds.</i>)
Børsen	Conservative; commercial.	H. Stein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheder	Conservative.	A. Schoch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kristeligt Dagblad	Religious; conservative.	Edw. Petersen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politiken	Radical.	V. Koppel and N. Hasager (<i>Eds.</i>)
Socialdemokraten	Organ of Social Democratic Party.	H. P. Sørensen and Peter Tabor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Heimdal	Liberal.	H. P. Hanssen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aabenraa)		
Aalborg Amtstidende	Liberal.	T. Lassen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aalborg Stiftstidende	Conservative.	Schiøtz-Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aalborg)		
Aarhus Amtstidende	Liberal.	J. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Aarhus Stiftstidende	Conservative.	L. Schmidt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Fred Højmark (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jyllandsposten	Conservative.	H. Hansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aarhus)		
Jydske Tidende	Conservative.	E. Nielsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Kolding)		
Fyns Stiftstidende	Conservative.	J. C. Dreyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Tidende	Liberal.	S. P. Qvist (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Socialdemokrat	Social Democratic.	Johs. Christensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Fyns Venstre Blad	Radical.	C. Brixtofte (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Odense)		
Sorø Amtstidende	Liberal.	H. Jensen and Wald. Petersen (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Slagelse)		
Finanstidende (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Carl Thalbitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ugeskrift for Landmænd	Agricultural.	L. O. Pedersen, J. A. Lemming (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Gads Danske Magasin	Political and literary.	Erik Rindom (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Tilskueren (monthly)	Political and literary.	Axel Garde (<i>Ed.</i>)
Økonomi og Politik	Economics and political science.	Institutet for Historie og Samfundsøkonomi (<i>Prop.</i>)
(quarterly)		

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Journalistforbundet	Copenhagen Pressmen's Association.	K. Eskelund (<i>Ch.</i>)
Provins-Journalistforeningen	Provincial Pressmen's Association.	A. Worsøe-Andersen (<i>Ch.</i>)
Ritzaus Bureau	Independent news agency; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	Lauritz Ritzau (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Capital: Santo Domingo
Area: 19,332 square miles
Population: 1,478,121 (1935 census)

President

GENERAL RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO MOLINA

Assumed office August 16, 1930; re-elected May 16, 1934, for four-year term

Cabinet

Partido Dominicano

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Last regular election May 16, 1934; special election for newly created National District and Trujillo Province, October 18, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

President: MARIO FERMÍN CABRAL

The Senado is composed of 13 members, one for each province and one for the newly established National District, elected for four years. A vacancy is filled by the body itself from a list of three names submitted by the chief of the party with which the retiring member was affiliated.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

President: GEN. MIGUEL ANGEL ROCA

The Cámara is composed of 35 members, one for each 30,000 of population, or fraction of more than 15,000, with the provision that no province shall be represented by less than two. They are elected for four years and vacancies are filled in the same manner as in the Senado.

POLITICAL PARTIES

With the advent of the present administration, following the revolution of 1930, the old political organizations disappeared and party lines ceased to have any influence upon either the administrative or the legislative authority. A new government party called the "Partido Dominicano" was formed. Power passed into the hands of the President and his advisers. President Trujillo is assisted by Jacinto B. Peynado (Vice-President), Dr. Moisés García Mella (Secretary for the Presidency and Acting Secretary of Foreign Affairs), Gen. José García (Secretary of Interior, Police, War and Navy), Agustín Aristy (Secretary of Treasury), Juan Tomás Mejía (Secretary for Justice), Rafael A. Espaillat (Secretary of Agriculture and Labor), Alfredo Ricart Olives (Secretary of Commerce and Industry), Victor Garrido (Secretary of Communications), Carlos Ginebra (Secretary for Sanitation) and Ramon Emilio Jiménez (Secretary of Education).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Listín Diario	Pro-Government; founded in 1889.	Hermanos Roque (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
La Opinión	Pro-Government; founded in 1922.	Hermanos Tirado (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Información (Santiago)	Pro-Government; founded in 1915.	Francisco A. Sanabiahijo (<i>Ed.</i>)

ECUADOR

Capital: Quito

Area: 116,000 square miles (excluding area under dispute)

Population: 2,600,116 (1933 estimate)

Supreme Chief (Jefe Supremo de la Republica)

FEDERICO PÁEZ

Power delegated by Armed Forces, September 26, 1935

Cabinet

Liberal-Socialist

Appointed October 2, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Dissolved on September 26, 1935

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Number of members 32 Number of members 56

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The *coup d'état* of 1925 resulted in military control of the government; Congress was suspended. In 1928 Provisional President Ayora authorized a return to the constitutional régime and convoked a National Constituent Assembly which adopted a new Constitution, and reelected Dr. Ayora President. The dissension between the Executive and Legislative Branches which has been chronic since 1929, culminated on August 20, 1935, when President Velasco Ibarra dissolved Congress, annulled the 1929 Constitution, and convoked a Constituent Assembly. In effect, he made himself dictator for the period necessary to convoke the Assembly and to amend the fundamental document. However, the armed forces immediately voiced their objection and arrested the President. Congress resumed its duties, accepted his resignation and constitutionally invested his Minister of Government, Dr. Antonio Pons, as Acting President. Presidential elections were called for October 13 and 14. It soon developed that the irremediable split in the parties of the Center and Left would result in a certain victory for the Conservative candidate. It was realized, moreover, that the outcome of the elections would contribute no permanent remedy for Ecuador's political ills, and that the inadequacies of the 1929 Constitution, which are the underlying causes of political instability, could not be corrected by constitutional means. Accordingly, on September 26, 1935, Dr. Pons accepted the resignation of his entire Cabinet and then resigned himself. The armed forces accepted the resignation and took over the Government, delegating the power to Señor Federico Páez. The latter took office the same day as Supreme Chief of the Republic. Congress was dissolved and the 1906 Constitution was declared in force in so far as it does not conflict with social, administrative and other reforms contemplated. It has been announced that a Constituent Assembly will be convoked after the reform program has been consummated.

LIBERAL RADICAL PARTY: Advocates complete economic reconstruction through: revision of tax laws by emphasis on national rehabilitation rather than on increasing the national revenue; establishment of a monetary system, savings banks, and consumers' coöperatives; proportional taxation on the earnings of capital and a progressive inheritance tax; establishment of a technical organization to study the development of agriculture; partition of uncultivated lands; establishment of a system of roads; protective tariff; a national mercantile marine; prompt enactment of laws for the welfare and security of workers, foundation of a Bureau of Labor and Labor Statistics, and recognition of the right to strike; educational reconstruction through the formation of primary and night schools, popular universities, schools of arts and crafts, and public libraries; obligatory school attendance to the age of 14 years; reform of the penal system, including creation of correctional institutions and indemnity for those detained or condemned unjustly; prohibition; suppression of gambling; obligatory military service; rehabilitation of the native race; and autonomy of municipalities and universities.

Leaders: Dr. Carlos Arroyo de Rio (President of Party), Dr. Aurelio Mosquera Narváez, J. Modesto Larrea Jijón and Modesto Peñaherrera.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates social reforms for improving the condition of the people; recognition of the legal jurisdiction of the Catholic Church, and tolerance of other religions not inimical to public order and morals; universal and compulsory suffrage; establishment of Catholic schools for all children whose parents do not definitely oppose it; personal liberty, including the right of habeas corpus; freedom of the press, except for immoral, unpatriotic, or anarchistic utterances; legislation for reorganizing and improving the conditions of labor, and establishing procedures to regulate and eliminate strikes; protection of agriculture through increased instruction, agricultural coöperatives, and laws in regard to irrigation; organization of national production, with a study of the methods of utilizing mineral resources and sources of hydraulic power; severe economy in the management of public revenues; general revision of tax schedules and protection of national industries; increase in road building; autonomy of municipalities; compulsory military service; reform of penal laws; cultivation of friendly relations with the Holy See and with foreign states, and promotion of solidarity in Hispanic-American relations.

Leaders: Manuel Sotomayor y Luna (Presidential Candidate in 1932), Jacinto Jijón Caamaño and Dr. Alejandro Ponce Borja (Presidential Candidate in 1935).

VELASQUISTAS: This group which is composed of supporters of former President Velasco is made up of both Liberals and Conservatives.

Leader: José María Velasco Ibarra (formerly President of the Republic).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates a conventional Socialist program modified to meet economic and social conditions prevailing in Ecuador.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Felipe Chávez, Colon Serrano and Carlos Zambrano.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Comercio	Independent; commercial; founded in 1906.	Mantilla Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Globo (Bahia de Caraquez) .	Liberal.	Carlos M. Palau (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Crónica (Cuenca) . . .	Independent.	Victor M. Albornoz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Sur (Cuenca) . .	Conservative.	Dr. Emiliano J. Crespo (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Mercurio (Cuenca) . . .	Independent.	Sarmiento Bros. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Prensa (Guayaquil) . . .	Liberal.	Pompilio Ulloa (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Telégrafo (Guayaquil) . .	Liberal; widely read; dean of Ecuadoran newspapers.	Castillo & Sons (<i>Prop.</i>)
Universo (Guayaquil) . .	Liberal.	Ismael Perez Pazmiño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Provincia (Portoviejo) . .	Liberal.	Carlos A. Palacios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
La Razon (Riobamba) . .	Liberal.	Luis Alberto Falconi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Cosmopolita (Ambato) . .	Independent.	Nicholas Rubio Vasquez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		

EGYPT

Capital: Cairo

Total Area: 383,000 square miles

Settled Area: 13,600 square miles

Population: 14,217,864 (1927 census)

Ruler

KING FUAD I

Born in 1868; succeeded as Sultan, October 9, 1917

Proclaimed King, March 15, 1922

Cabinet

Non-party

Appointed November 14, 1934

Premier

MOHAMED TEWFIK NESSIM PASHA (Non-party)

PARLIAMENT

(Barlaman)

Dissolved in 1934, and constitution of 1930 abrogated. On December 12, 1935, King Fuad signed a royal decree restoring the 1923 Constitution. Composition of the last Parliament is given below. New elections are pending.

UPPER CHAMBER (Senate)		LOWER CHAMBER (Chamber of Deputies)	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Popular (Shaab)	35	Popular (Shaab)	88
Unionist (Ittehad)	25	Unionist (Ittehad)	38
National (Watani)	1	National (Watani)	8
Independents	39	Independents	15
	<hr/>	Vacant	1
Total	100		<hr/>
		Total	150

The Egyptian Parliament was dissolved by Royal Rescript on October 23, 1930, when a new Constitution for Egypt was proclaimed by King Fuad. This Constitution provided that the Senate should henceforth consist of 100 members (three-fifths to be appointed by the king and two-fifths elected by popular vote), and that the Chamber of Deputies should henceforth consist of 150 members. Parliamentary elections were held on May 14, 16, and 18, 1931, for the choosing of electoral delegates followed by the second-degree election on June 1, 1931, for the election by the electoral delegates of members of the Chamber of Deputies. The new Parliament was opened on June 20, 1931, when the new Constitution came into force. It is notable that the Wafd, which had been represented by 107 out of 121 Senators and 215 out of 235 Deputies in the former Parliament, was unrepresented in the last Parliament. The Party boycotted the election.

Ismail Sidky Pasha resigned on September 21, 1933, and was succeeded by Ab del Fattah Yehia Pasha whose cabinet was a coalition of Ittehadists and

Shaabists. In the autumn of 1934 relations between the Egyptian Government and the British Residency became strained. This led to the resignation of the Premier on November 6, 1934. Mohammed Tewfik Nessim Pasha, who had twice previously been Prime Minister, accepted an invitation to form a government. Nessim Pasha has never belonged to any political party and he has excluded from his ministry anyone with political antecedents. His program was to abolish the 1930 Constitution, dissolve parliament and restore the 1923 Constitution. On November 30, 1934, he abolished the 1930 Constitution and dissolved Parliament.

In December, 1935, all political parties in Egypt, with the exception of the National Party, united in favor of a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of the Nahas-Henderson negotiations. The war between Italy and Ethiopia was the cause of the unity of the political parties in Egypt. On December 12, 1935 King Fuad decreed the restoration of the 1923 Constitution.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

WAFD PARTY: Founded in 1919 by Zaglul Pasha, Egypt's leading modern statesman, incident to the recrudescence of the nationalist movement after the War. It is representative of nationalist aspirations and is supported by the great body of Egyptians. Announces that it will work for complete independence amicably, without hatred or animosities, that it will safeguard the 1923 Constitution, and cultivate friendly relations with foreign powers in general, and Great Britain in particular. The Wafd refused to recognize the 1930 Constitution and electoral law; its participation in the elections of May and June, 1931, was limited to appeals to the electorate to boycott the elections. It has given support to the Nessim Pasha Ministry.

Leaders: Mustapha Nahas Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Makram Ebeid, Mahmud Fahmy el Nokrachy and Ahmed Maher Eff. (formerly Minister of Education).

LIBERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: Supported by upper classes and intellectuals. Has favored negotiating with Great Britain to obtain independence of Egypt and Sudan gradually. In general pursues a policy of moderation. The party took no part in the election of December, 1929, thus throwing entire responsibility for possible rejection of the treaty with Great Britain on the Wafdist. On April 1, 1931, it concluded a pact with the Wafd to boycott the elections, to refuse adherence to the 1930 Constitution and new electoral law under which the elections were held, and to refuse the acceptance of any treaty negotiated with Great Britain by Sidky Pasha. The pact between the two parties has now lapsed.

Leaders: Mohamed Mahmud Pasha (President of Party, formerly Premier), Mahmud Abdel Razek Pasha, Gaafa Wali Pasha (formerly Minister of War) and Ahmed Khashaba Pasha (formerly Minister of Communications).

POPULAR PARTY (Shaab): Organized in December, 1930, by Sidky Pasha. Composed of wealthy citizens, discontented Liberal Constitutionalists and politicians. Advocates Egypt's complete independence on the basis of the Nahas-Henderson negotiations of 1930, and the maintenance of sovereignty over the Sudan; an agreement with the British Government on points reserved, and the carrying out of that agreement in a way which will guarantee amicable relations between the two countries; abolition of the capitulations; the maintenance of amity between natives and foreigners; the strengthening of friendly relations which will help continue mutual confidence between Egypt and the other powers; and the admission of Egypt to the League of Nations. Supported

the 1930 Constitution which accorded greater power to the Crown than the Constitution of 1923.

Leader: Ismail Sidky Pasha (formerly Premier).

UNIONIST PARTY (Ittehad): Pro-Palace; composed of former Constitution-
alists or Wafd Party members. Has the same policy as the Liberal Constitu-
tional Party, but has made an issue of loyalty to the Egyptian crown and was
distinguished, like the Shaab Party, by its support of the 1930 Constitution.

Leaders: Yehia Ibrahim Pasha (President of the Party, formerly President of
the Senate), Hilmy Issa Pasha (formerly Minister of Education) and Ahmad
Aly Pasha (formerly Minister of Justice).

NATIONAL PARTY (Watani): Oldest and most extreme party; opposes all
negotiation with Great Britain until her troops are withdrawn. Advocates com-
plete independence of Egypt and the Sudan and the cession of such regions as
Berber and Zeila on the Red Sea. Party now has very few supporters.

Leaders: Hafez Ramadan Bey (President of Party), Abdel Hamid Bey Said
and Abdel Rahman El-Rafei.

SAADI WAFD PARTY: Better known as the dissident Wafd, was formed in the
autumn of 1932, by a number of the less extreme Wafdist, dissatisfied with
what they alleged to be the intransigent, impractical policy of Nahas Pasha.
The Party refused generally to make its participation in a Cabinet contingent,
as did the Wafd, upon the restoration of the Constitution of 1923 and the old
electoral law, while contemplating the revision of the Constitution of 1930
after new elections. Members have now largely returned to Wafd camp.

Leaders: Aly el Shamsy Pasha, Hamad el Bassil Pasha and Baheidin Barakat
Bey.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Arabic in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Al Ahram	Independent; large circulation.	Gabriel Takla Bey (<i>Prop.</i>)
Al Balagh	Dissident Wafdist journal; widely read.	Abdel Kader Hamza (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Bassir	Mainly commercial.	Charles Schmeil (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Al Gihad	Wafd.	Tewfik Diab (<i>Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Mail	Independent; conservative; in English.	
Al Ittehad	Organ of Unionist Party.	Mohamed Affi Riad Bey (<i>Dir.</i>)
Kowkab Al Shark	Wafd.	Ahmed Bey Hafez Awad (<i>Prop.</i>) Dr. Ahmed Maher (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Patrie	French daily; pro-Wafdist.	M. Namé Ganem (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Raphael Souranio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Al Mokattam	Independent; one of leading Arabic papers.	Dr. Faris Nimr, and Messrs. Sarruf & Makarius (<i>Props.</i>) Khalil D. Tibat Bey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rose-el-Yussef	Independent	Abbas el Akkad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Shaab	Organ of Popular Party.	Ahmed Bey Kamel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siassa	Organ of Liberal Constitu- tional Party.	Hefny Bey Mahmoud (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. Husein Haihal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tachydromos	Liberal; in Greek.	B. Tinios (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Egyptian Gazette (Alexandria)	Independent; liberal; in Eng- lish.	A. Stanley Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale d'Oriente (Alexandria)	Fascist; in Italian.	G. Galassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Réforme (Alexandria)	French daily.	Comte de Saab (<i>Prop.</i>)
Bourse Egyptienne (Cairo and Alexandria)	Independent; in French.	André de Laumois (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal Officiel du Gouvernement Egyptien (semi-weekly)	Oldest Egyptian paper; in French and Arabic.	Egyptian Government (<i>Pub.</i>)
Akher-Saa (weekly)	Satirical political review; pro-Wafdist.	M. el Tabei (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Semaine Financiere (weekly)	Political, economic, financial; in French; pro-Wafdist.	R. Kahil (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Sphinx (weekly)	Political, economic, social; in English.	P. S. Taylor (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

Capital: Tallinn

Area: 18,400 square miles

Population: 1,126,413 (1934 census)

Acting President and Premier

KONSTANTIN PÄTS (Agrarian)

Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

GENERAL JOHAN LAIDONER (Non-partisan)

On March 12, 1934, the Acting President promulgated a decree introducing martial law for the entire country and appointed Gen. Laidoner as Commander-in-Chief. Elections for President and for the New State Assembly provided by the new Constitution which went into effect on January 24, 1934, were postponed by decree of the Acting President on March 19, 1934, for the period of the status of martial law. In 1935 a State Economic Council on the Fascist model was formed. It now acts in an advisory capacity to the Government.

Cabinet

Non-Partisan

Appointed October 21, 1933

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Riigikogu)

Election of May 21-23, 1932

President: RUDOLF PENNO (Settler)

Number of Members 100

The State Assembly was prorogued on October 2, 1934. It has not, however, been dissolved. Its officers and its praesidium still continue to function.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 6, 1935, Karl Einbund, one of the triumvirate that rules the country, abolished all political parties "to liberate citizens from party strife." A new organization called the Fatherland Party was launched on March 9, which is now the only recognized political party in the country.

Parties and leaders under last Parliamentary régime.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Represented, generally, interests of farmers and land-owners; the most conservative Party in the Estonian State Assembly; favored moderate social and democratic reforms, such as provision of land to landless classes from state reserves.

Leaders: Konstantin Päts (Acting President and Prime Minister, Honorary Chairman of Party), August Jürman (Chairman of Party).

SETTLERS PARTY: Represented the interests of peasants who had received land from the state under the Agrarian Reform of 1919.

Leaders: Oskar Köster (formerly Minister of Agriculture, Chairman of Party), Rudolf Penno (President of the State Assembly), Jakob Loosalu (Secretary of the State Assembly), Johannes Sõster and Johannes Zimmermann (formerly Minister of Economic Affairs).

NATIONAL CENTER PARTY: Formed by fusion of the former Populist, Labor, Christian Nationalist and House Owners Parties; consisted of the four above mentioned groups; Populist group represented business and professional circles in the towns; Labor group represented non-socialist working class and radical intellectual circles; Christian Nationalist group represented the church; House Owners group represented the interests of city holders of property.

Leaders: Jaan Tõnisson (formerly Head of State, formerly President of the State Assembly, Chairman of Party) and Jaan Lattik (formerly Minister of Education, Party leader in State Assembly).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Represented working class interests and trade unions; had a moderate constitutional program for state socialization of industry and trade; affiliated with 2nd Internationale.

Leaders: August Rei (formerly Head of State, Chairman of Party and Party leader in State Assembly), Leopold Johanson (Vice-President of State Assembly) and Oskar Gustavson.

RUSSIAN PARTY: Represented the interests of the Russian minority. Composed of three groups: Russian Nation League, *Leader*, Prof. I. Tyutryumov; Russian Peasants, *Leader*, S. Klensky, Russian Socialists, *Leader*, A. Yanson.

Leader: Ivan Gorshkov (Member of State Assembly).

GERMAN-SWEDISH BLOC: Represented nationalist and cultural interests of German and Swedish minorities in Estonia.

Leaders: *Germans:* Carl Schilling, *Swedes:* Mathias Vesterblom.

RADICAL LABOR PARTY: Represented most radical socialist views in the country; favored 3rd Internationale.

Leader: A. Välison (Member of State Assembly).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc</i>
Päevaleht	Independent, favoring moderate Nationalist policy.	E. E. Kirjastus Uhisus (<i>Prop.</i>) G. E. Luiga and H. Tammer (<i>Eds.</i>)
Revalsche Zeitung	Organ of German Minority.	A. de Vries (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uus Eesti	Government controlled.	A. Tupits and H. V. Kukke (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vaba Maa	Independent.	E. Laaman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vesti Dnya	Organ of Russian minority.	A. Schulz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Postimees	Independent.	J. Kitsberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Tartu-Dorpat)		
Majandusteated	Economic and financial.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
(weekly)		
Eesti Statistika (monthly)	Statistical.	Government Bureau of Statistics (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Tooms (<i>Ed.</i>)

ESTONIA

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Kaubandus-Tööstus-Koja . Teataja (bi-monthly)	Economic and financial; bul- letin of Estonian Chamber of Trade and Industry.	H. Anto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Konjunktuur (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Estonian Institute of Economic Research (<i>Pub.</i>)
NEWS AGENCY		
Eesti Telegraafi Agentuur	Estonian telegraph agency.	Karl Kornel (<i>Dir.</i>)

ETHIOPIA

Capital: Addis Ababa

Area: 400,000 square miles (estimate)

Population: 7,500,000 (1932 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE I

Born in 1891. Prince Regent, 1916

Crowned King Regent, October 7, 1928

Ascended throne as Emperor, April 2, 1930

Crowned Emperor, November 2, 1930

The government of Ethiopia was an absolute monarchy until July 16, 1931, when the Emperor voluntarily granted the country a constitution, creating a parliament. Parliament is theoretically elective, but the country is not yet articulate in choice of representatives, who are appointed by the Emperor. The Emperor also appoints the Ministers of State who hold office at his pleasure. Party government has not yet developed.

Premier

The Emperor is his own Prime Minister

THE IMPERIAL COUNCIL

The Imperial Council is divided into three groups: (1) The Supreme Council of the Empire consisting of the Emperor and two princes. Matters of a confidential nature, of primary State importance, of interest to the Emperor and the royal family personally are considered by the Supreme Council. (2) The Council of Imperial Advisers consisting of ten members. It deliberates, alone or with the Supreme Council, on State matters of less than imperial and capital importance. It is also asked for opinion in major State matters. (3) Officers of the Imperial Court who personally and otherwise directly serve the Emperor and his family. They include Privy Seal, Chief Secretary, Chamberlain, Guard Commander and the two directors of the Imperial press.

PARLIAMENT

The Parliament, first opened on November 3, 1931, is modelled after foreign bicameral legislative bodies. The upper chamber, Senate, consists of 27 members, with a President and a Secretary. Its members are chosen from the leading hereditary provincial chiefs. The lower house, Chamber of Deputies, is planned to consist of about 40 members, not yet definitely limited, chosen from lesser military officers and minor provincial leaders. Parliament meets annually, from October to May. About half of the total membership of each chamber is changed each session. Office tenure is at the Emperor's pleasure and turnover is rapid in order to educate the Ethiopians for legislative duties. Parliament is considered non-partisan. Appointment is assumed to involve

loyalty to the dynasty. It works out legislative details under Imperial suggestion and control.

PRESS

In the absence of party government, the freedom of the press is extensive. It avoids politics and criticism of the ruling class. All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aimero (weekly)	Official; in Amharic; summarizes world news; carries weekly report of Bank of Ethiopia.	Owned and controlled by the Government.
Berhanena Salem (weekly) .	Official; in Amharic; the principal Imperial organ for notices, decrees, laws, news and educational articles.	Owned and controlled by the Emperor.
Le Courrier d'Ethiopie (weekly)	Independent; in French; carries general and local news and educational articles; French ownership.	L. de Robillard (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
L'Ethiopie Commerciale . . (weekly)	Independent; in French; founded in 1932; commercial news; Greek ownership.	Christos Sakellarides (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki (Helsingfors)

Area: 149,900 square miles

Population: 3,738,532 (1933 estimate)

President

PEHR EVIND SVINHUFVUD

Elected February 16, 1931

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for six-year term

Cabinet

Coalition (Agrarian, National Coalition, National Progressive and Swedish People's Parties)

Appointed December 14, 1932

Premier

TOIVO MIKAEL KIVIMÄKI (National Progressive Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Eduskunta)

Election of July, 1933 (for three years)

Speaker: KYÖSTI KALLIO (Agrarian)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	78
Agrarian	53
Swedish People's.	21
National Coalition	17
Patriotic National Movement	15
National Progressive	11
Small Farmers.	3
People's	2
Total	200

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Constitutional socialistic program; constitutes the extreme left of the Diet and represents the interests of the working class; advocates reduction of armaments; adherent of 2d Internationale.

Leaders: K. Harvala (Chairman of Party), K. H. Wiik (Secretary of Party), Väinö Tanner (formerly Premier, Chairman of Diet group), Prof. Väinö Voionmaa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Hannes Ryömä (formerly Minister of Finance), Väinö Hakkila (Vice-Speaker of the Diet, formerly Minister of Justice), Väinö Vuolijoki (Minister at Oslo), Matti Paasivuori and Miss Miina Sillanpää (formerly Ministers), Mauno Pekkala (formerly Minister of Agriculture), J. Helo and R. Sventorzetski (Deputies).

AGRARIAN PARTY: A centre party representing agricultural interests and opposing both conservatives and socialists; supports the coöperative movement; favors strong national defense.

Leaders: P. V. Heikkinen (Chairman of Party), Dr. J. E. Sunila (formerly Premier), Kyösti Kallio (Speaker of Diet, formerly Premier), E. M. Tarkkanen (Chairman of Diet group), K. A. Lohi (formerly Minister of Social Affairs), Prof. K. T. Jutila (Minister of Agriculture), K. J. Ellilä (formerly Minister of Agriculture), T. Helojärvi (Secretary of Party), A. Kukkonen (formerly Minister of Education) and V. Kalliokoski (Deputy).

SWEDISH PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the interests of the Swedish-speaking minority; divided on political and social questions, with conservatives in majority.

Leaders: Baron Ernst von Born (Chairman of Party and of Diet group), Eric v. Rettig, R. Colliander (Secretary of Party), Prof. Ragnar E. Furuhielm (formerly Assistant Minister of Finance), Erik von Frenckell, E. J. Serlachius (Minister of Justice), R. Witting (Assistant Minister of Finance), E. Estlander, K. F. Nyman and Max Sergelius (Deputies).

NATIONAL COALITION PARTY: Represents a combination of elements of two former parties in one conservative anti-socialist organization, with a program emphasizing national integrity and security, a strong defense system, and social progress based on economic principles of individualism.

Leaders: J. K. Paasikivi (Chairman of Party), Yrjö Leiwo (Secretary of Party), T. Junnila (Chairman of Diet group), Erkki Kuokkanen (formerly Minister of Interior), P. Pennanen (formerly Assistant Minister of Agriculture), Rev. P. Virkkunen (formerly Speaker of Diet), Prof. Kyösti Järvinen (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Eino Suolahti and Prof. E. Linkomies (Deputies) and Miss K. Pohjala.

PATRIOTIC NATIONAL MOVEMENT: Radically nationalist with strong fascist tendencies; constitutes the extreme right of the Diet and represents especially the younger chauvinistic Finnish elements dissatisfied with the moderate conservatism of the National Coalition Party. Successor of the Lapua Movement.

Leaders: Vihtori Kosola (Chairman of Party), Rev. R. Ala-Kulju (Secretary of Party), Dr. V. Annala (Chairman of Diet group), Prof. B. Sundström, Rev. K. R. Kares, Rev. E. Simojoki and Col. Arne Somersalo (Deputies).

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A centre party, with a liberal democratic program and a strong tendency to favor progressive social reforms. Represents mainly intellectual circles and has more influence than its small representation in Diet would indicate.

Leaders: Prof. A. K. Cajander (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier), Dr. Oskari Mantere (Minister of Education, formerly Premier), Prof. Kaarlo J. Ståhlberg (formerly President), T. M. Kivimäki (Premier), B. Sarlin (Chairman of Diet group), O. Laine (Secretary of Party) and Risto Ryti (Governor of Bank of Finland).

SMALL FARMERS' PARTY: Represents the interests of small farmers. Stands between the Agrarian and Social Democratic Parties.

Leaders: Yrjö H. Kesti (Chairman of Party) and E. Yliruusi (Secretary of Party).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Represents the distressed agricultural elements of North Finland.

Leaders: Y. Hautala (Chairman of Party) and H. Niskanen (Deputy).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ajan Suunta	Patriotic National Movement.	R. G. Kallia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Helsingin Sanomat	National Progressive.	Eljas Erkko (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hufvudstadsbladet	Swedish People's.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kauppalehti	Commercial.	Einar Inkeroinen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maaseudun Tulevaisuus . .	Agricultural.	Onni Koskikallio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suomen Sosialidemokraatti .	Social Democratic.	Eino Kilpi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Pressen	Swedish People's.	Fredrik Valros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Suomi	National Coalition.	S. J. Pentti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaleva (Oulu)	National Progressive.	Jussi Oksanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Satakunnan Kansa (Pori) .	National Coalition.	Antero Lamminen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aamulehti (Tampere) . . .	National Coalition.	Jaakko Tuomikoski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Åbo Underrättelser (Turku) .	Swedish People's.	C. E. Olin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turun Sanomat (Turku) . .	National Progressive.	Urho Toivola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uusi Aura (Turku)	National Coalition.	E. Tikkanen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilkka (Vaasa)	Agrarian.	Artturi Leinonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaasa (Vaasa)	National Coalition.	Jaakko Ikola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kansan Työ (Viipuri) . . .	Social Democratic.	A. Aaltonen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karjala (Viipuri)	National Coalition.	O. J. Brummer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maakansa (Viipuri)	Agrarian.	E. Lappalainen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercator (weekly)	Economic; in Swedish.	Amos Anderson (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Pellervo (weekly)	Coöperative; agricultural.	Niilo Liakka and Emil Hyninen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Yhteishyvä (weekly)	Coöperative.	Emil Honkapuu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bank of Finland Monthly Bulletin	Economic and financial; in English.	Dr. A. E. Tudeer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Argus (monthly)	Political and literary; in Swedish.	Ragnar Furuhjelm (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valvoja-Aika (monthly) . .	Political and literary.	Rafael Koskimies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Finnish Trade Review. (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Rex W. Bosley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unitas (quarterly)	Economic; in English.	Verner Lindgren (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Suomen Tietotoimisto (STT)	Semi-official.	E. A. Berg (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Presscentralen	Independent.	Marcus Tollet (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Työväen Sanomalehtien Tietotoimisto (TST) . . .	Social Democratic.	Kalle Hautamäki (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

FRANCE

Capital: Paris

Area: 212,659 square miles

Population: 41,834,923 (1931 census)

President

ALBERT LEBRUN

Elected May 10, 1932, for seven-year term

Cabinet

National Union — based on coalition of Left-Center with Right support (A part of the Radical and Radical Socialist, Radical Left, Left Republican, Center Republican, Republican Federation and Independent)

Appointed June 7, 1935

Premier

PIERRE LAVAL (Independent)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Sénat)

*Elections to October, 1935 (nine-year term;
renewed by thirds every three years)*

Speaker: JULES JEANNENEY (Democratic Left)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic Left	159
Republican Union	64
Democratic and Radical Union	28
Republican Left	13
Socialist	13
Socialist Party of France	5
Right (Royalist and Bonapartist)	4
Left Independents	3
Belonging to no group	22
Communist	1
Total	312
Total authorized by law	314

LOWER CHAMBER

(Chambre des Députés)

*Last Election, May 8, 1932 (for four years)
Representation as of December, 1935*

Speaker: FERNAND BOUISSON (Independent)

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Radical and Radical Socialist	156
Socialist	97
Neo-Socialist, Republican Socialist and French Socialist (Socialist and Republican Union)	48
Radical Left	46
Republican Federation	43
Center Republican	33
Left Republican	33
Left Independent	25
Independent Left	16
Republican and Social	15
Popular Democratic	12
United Workers	10
Communist	10
Republican Center	7
Social Action	5
Belonging to no group	47
Independent	11
Vacancy	1

Total 615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The political "groups" in the French Parliament are not considered as regular organizations. Nevertheless the rules do not overlook their *de facto* existence and appointment to Committees is made according to proportional representation.

Most French parliamentary groups do not exactly represent true parties, with funds and organization. The usual basis for the formation of a group is the enrollment in the Chamber of at least 14 members, the number necessary to secure appointments to important committees. Smaller groups are insured proportional representation on the committees, since their votes are pooled with the remainders of the larger groups (after division by 14), in order to nominate the last few members of each committee. The names of groups are not the same in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, nor do they correspond to organized parties in the country at large. Organized parties able to command effective groups in the Chamber are the Radical and Radical Socialist Party, the Socialist Party, and the Republican Federation. The Communist Party has maintained its group in the Chamber, though unable to secure seats in all committees. There is also a recently formed group, the Socialist and Republican Union, corresponding to a new party. It includes the "independent" or "dissenting" Socialists, French Socialists and Socialists of France. Other groups are built around several parties or around individual leaders. Deputies belonging to no group are called "isolated." If they wish assignment to committees they must make a "declaration of understanding" with one of the existing groups. Those who remain "isolated" do not sit on any committee.

In addition to the parliamentary groups and the parties, there are two more or less compact coalitions uniting various groups and parties for common action: the *Left* (formerly called Cartel des Gauches, now called Front Populaire), comprising in the Senate the groups of the Democratic Left and the Socialists, and in the Chamber part of the Radicals and Radical Socialists, Socialists, Republican Union and the Communists; and the *Right Center* (formerly called Bloc National), comprising in the Senate the Republican Union, the Republican Left, and the Democratic and Radical Union, and in the Chamber the Republican Federation, the Republican and Socialist Group, the Popular Democrats, the Left Republicans, the Republican Center, the Left Independents, the Radical Left and a part of the Radicals and Radical Socialists. These coalitions play in Parliament a role similar to that of the organized parties in the United States or Great Britain, and on them the Premiers and Cabinets rely for support.

The general programs of parties at large composing the coalitions are:

LEFT

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST PARTY: One of the largest parties in France, often able to hold power or control governments; organized nationally, with department federations; evolutionary in policy and intermediary between the conservative parties upholding the present order of society and the socialist parties desiring to establish a new economic and social order; represents mainly small farmers and retail merchants and officials of all degrees. Its influence in recent years has shown a steady tendency towards decline, owing to the failure of its leaders to compromise with neighboring groups in Parliament; the result has been added strength for the Moderate Republicans on the one hand, and the Socialists on the other. It is opportunist in alliances with other parties and groups. In *foreign and colonial policy*, favors the League of Nations, reparations agreement, Locarno treaties and trade treaty with

Russia, and progressive disarmament. In *domestic policy*, advocates reduction of standing army and military expenditure, priority of the Chamber over the Senate, democratization of Senatorial elections, extension of communal liberties; also favors rights of public employees to union organization, social reforms (short of complete state socialism) such as nationalization of large public utilities (excepting railways) and participation of technicians and consumers in their management; advocates income, property, and business taxes and state monopolies, and opposes indirect taxes on articles of consumption; favors laws protecting labor, such as paid vacations for all workers, reënforced labor inspection, and a weekly day of rest for all employees; reform measures, such as obligatory social insurance, and progressive movements such as consumers' coöperation. This party, which brought about the separation of Church and State in 1905, has opposed diplomatic relations with the Vatican, and favors reënforcement of secular education by the creation of a single school system.

Corresponds to Chamber group of Radicals and Radical Socialists and part of Senate group of Left Democrats.

Leaders: Edouard Herriot (Minister of State without portfolio, Deputy, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Mario Roustan (Minister of Education), Emile Cassez (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Marcel Régnier (Minister of Finance), Henry Roy (formerly Minister of Public Works), Joseph Caillaux (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Th. Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Albert Sarraut (formerly Minister of Marine, formerly Premier), Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader in Senate), Justin Godart (formerly Minister of Health), René Besnard (formerly Minister of Labor), C. Chautemps (formerly Premier) and René Renoult (formerly Minister of Justice).

Deputies — Henri Maupoil (Minister of Pensions), A. Berthod, Yvon Delbos (Floor Leader, formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Louis J. Malvy (formerly Minister of Interior), Joseph Paganon (Minister of Interior), Léon Archimbaud, L. Lamoureux (formerly Minister of Commerce), Julien Durand (formerly Minister of Commerce), Pierre Cot (formerly Minister of Air), J. Mistler (formerly Minister of Education), G. Bonnet (Minister of Commerce), Edouard Daladier (formerly Premier and Minister of War), M. Marchandeau (formerly Minister of Commerce) and Leon Meyer (formerly Minister of Merchant Marine).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Adherent of 2d Internationale; associated with General Labor Confederation under Léon Jouhaux; affiliated with Labor and Socialist Internationale; founded in 1905 by combining several socialist parties; faithful to reformatory doctrine of Jaurès; advocates a moderate constitutional program of Marxian Socialism but opposes Communism; adheres to democratic and syndicalist methods. Unlike other similar European Socialist parties, such as the Belgian Socialist Party, it is unwilling to share responsibility by participation of Ministers in a coalition government. In *foreign policy*, favors international coöperation but recognizes principle of national defense; supports League of Nations, International Labor Organization, and Locarno treaties; favors good relations with Russia; opposes relations with the Vatican; criticizes alleged excesses of peace treaties, while defending rights of small nations under them; advocates reduction of term of compulsory military service and a military system; opposes budget for maintenance of present forces. In *domestic policy*, advocates suppression of Senate; favors extension of free compulsory secular education; opposes foreign loans, raising of customs tariffs, and indirect or consumption taxes, and advocates economy in administration, and increased direct taxes, especially on large fortunes; urges nationalization of large indus-

tries, such as railways, extension of state monopolies; favors an agrarian policy in the interest of farm workers and small landowners and tenants; favors right of public employees to organize, and laws to protect labor, also social insurance and increased salaries and pensions to public servants. There is a temporary fusion between the Socialists and Communists under the name of "Front Commun," but it does not affect their respective policies.

Leaders: Deputies — Léon Blum (floor leader), Vincent Auriol (formerly floor leader), Bracke-Lebas, Longuet, Camille Planche and Baron; *Senators* — Morizet, Betouille; *Outside Parliament* — M. Zyromski, Paul Faure and Marceau-Pivert.

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION: A new party, not yet organized nationally. Composed of elements of the Socialists, French Socialists, Republican Socialists, Socialists of France and Independents. Opportunistic in policy. Lies between the Radicals and Socialists approaching the latter in theory and the former in practical politics. In *foreign policy* favors the League of Nations and a close understanding with Germany. In *domestic policy* favors extension of state monopolies in order to attain a moderate degree of socialism.

Leaders: Senators — Paul Boncour (formerly Premier) and Anatole de Monzie (formerly Minister of Education); *Deputies* — Pierre Appel, Emile Borel (formerly Minister of Works), Emile Faure, Pierre Viénot, Eugène Frot (formerly Minister of Interior), André Breton and Maxence Bibié.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The French section of the 3d Internationale; formed by split from Socialists in 1920, and well organized with local sections, a federation in each department, and a national administration; advocates full revolutionary program inspired by Moscow organization; active among "red" trade unions and government employees. In *foreign affairs*, aims to embarrass the Government, particularly as regards military and colonial policies.

Leaders: Senator — Marcel Cachin; *Deputies* — Renaud Jean, Peri; *Outside Parliament* — M. Thorez, M. Marrane and André Marty.

RIGHT CENTER

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION: In *foreign policy*, it stands for strict execution of the treaties and security of frontiers, and favors diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, it opposes the radicals in religious questions, but favors freedom of religious belief; opposes income and business taxes, and revision of taxes bearing on moneyed classes; opposes state monopolies, government supervision of commerce or industry, and idea of class struggle; moderately decentralist.

Leaders: Senator — M. Herve; *Deputies* — Louis Marin (Minister of State without portfolio), de Lactéyrie (formerly Minister of Finance), Camille Blaisot (Under Secretary of State), Xavier Vallat and Ybarnégaray.

REPUBLICAN-DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL PARTY: Organized in 1920, on the basis of the Republican-Democratic Alliance founded by Carnot in 1901; represents industrial and commercial middle class; advocates secularism in state organization and education, and economic liberty. In *foreign policy*, favors resolute attitude toward Germany, and is hostile to relations with Russia; advocates cordial diplomatic relations with the Vatican. In *domestic policy*, argues for secularism with religious freedom; anti-socialist, opposes strikes, especially in public services; advocates moderate decentralization of administration; liberal in economic theory; favors a program of social reform, stopping short of collectivist measures; accepts income and business taxes.

Corresponds in Chamber to Center Republicans, Left Republicans, Economic and Social Action, and Radical Left; in Senate, to Republican Union, and Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flandin (President of Party, Minister without portfolio, formerly Premier); *Senators* — Léon Bérard (Minister of Justice); *Deputies* — L. Baréty (General Reporter of the Budget) and Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance).

ROYALISTS

L'ACTION FRANÇAISE: Composed of extreme nationalists and anti-republicans; has no representation in Parliament but is solidly organized; agitates in favor of hereditary monarchy; anti-parliamentarian and decentralist; for restoration of Catholic Church as preserver of order and authority, but on bad terms with the Vatican; anti-Semitic and anti-foreign; for supremacy of state.

Leaders: Outside Parliament — Charles Maurras and Léon Daudet.

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHISTS: A few Royalists of parliamentary type, and Plebiscitaires, partisans of a monarchy based on a plebiscite. Represented in Parliament by a few deputies belonging to no group and senators in Right group.

PARLIAMENTARY GROUPS

Chamber of Deputies

RADICAL AND RADICAL SOCIALIST: (See party list, page 70).

SOCIALIST PARTY: (See party list, page 71).

SOCIALIST AND REPUBLICAN UNION: (See party list, page 72).

COMMUNIST: (See party list, page 72).

REPUBLICAN FEDERATION: (See page 72). Conservative group finding support among wealthy non-royalist aristocrats and leaders of industry and finance; many members in Parliament identified with Republican National Alliance, National Catholic Federation, and Republican Federation; representing Union of Economic Interests, and big industrialists including the Comité des Forges; forms chief element of the Right Center, uniting Liberal Popular League (Catholics accepting republican régime) and other clericals whose political views outweigh religious issues, and opponents of state monopolies and radicalism. In *foreign policy*, stands for strict application of peace treaties, supported Poincaré in Ruhr occupation, opposed reparations agreement, considers disarmament now impossible, and advocates defensive military and political alliances. In *domestic policy*, advocates increase of army and navy, reestablishment of the churches and restoration of Church property, freedom of religious instruction, and larger powers for President; opposes extremist labor organization and eight-hour law and similar industrial legislation; individualist in economic theory, advocating free play of supply and demand. Corresponds largely to Republican Union group in Senate.

Leaders: Louis Marin (Minister of State without portfolio), de Lastéyrie (formerly Minister of Finance), Georges Bonnefous (formerly Minister of Commerce), Blaisot (Under Secretary of State), Taittinger, Ybarnégaray, Edouard Soulier and Xavier Vallat.

REPUBLICAN AND SOCIAL GROUP: Organized in October, 1930, by dissident faction of the Republican Federation. In *foreign policy*, advocates a firm

nationalist attitude; in *domestic policy*, favors the strengthening of the authority of the government.

Leaders: George Pernot (formerly Minister of Justice) and Cautru (Deputy).

POPULAR DEMOCRATIC: A Right Center group, resulting from fusion of remnants of old Catholic liberal factions; represents most advanced thought of clericals in progressive economic and social reform, but stopping short of Socialism; favors reestablishment of Church and strong paternal government; does not include Royalists or Fascists. Corresponds to no well-defined group in Senate, but sympathizes with Republican Union.

Leaders: Paul Simon (floor leader) and Champetier de Ribes (formerly Minister of Pensions).

CENTER REPUBLICAN GROUP: Following the failure of a large number of Left Republicans to observe party discipline and vote against the Herriot Government in June 1932, M. Tardieu formed this new political group.

Leaders: André Tardieu (formerly Premier), Louis Rollin (Minister of Colonies), Paul Reynaud (formerly Minister of Finance), Marcel Héraud, Achille Fould and Désiré Ferry.

LEFT REPUBLICANS: Left wing of the Right Center; opportunist moderate conservative group, progressive in tendency, collaborating in support of any government which is not socialistic, pacifist, or anti-clerical; advocates conciliatory foreign policy; supports secular laws. Corresponds to Senate group of Republican Union.

Leaders: P. E. Flandin (Minister without portfolio, formerly Premier), François Piétri (Minister of Navy), Bonneval (formerly Minister of Justice) and Jean Fabry (Minister of War).

RADICAL LEFT: An opportunist group tending to support Radicals and Radical Socialists and oppose Socialists; less anti-clerical, favoring diplomatic relations with the Vatican, while opposing reestablishment of Church; for secular laws; supports Locarno treaties. Corresponds to Senate group of Democratic and Radical Union.

Leaders: De Chappedelaine (President, formerly Minister of Navy), Laurent Eynac (Minister of Public Works), Germain-Martin (formerly Minister of Finance), Charles Daniélou (formerly Minister of Health), Mallarmé (formerly Minister of Education), Henry Paté and Morinaud.

NO GROUP and INDEPENDENTS: Georges Mandel (Minister of Post, Telegraph and Telephone), Frossard (Minister of Labor), Marquet (formerly leader of Socialists of France and formerly Minister of Labor), Forgest, Fernand Bouisson (speaker of Lower Chamber), Franklin Bouillon, Jacques Stern and Scapini.

Senate

(Plays a moderating rôle; partisan politics in its debates traditionally are less bitter than in the Chamber; groups more lasting because the Senate is reelected by thirds and groups maintain discipline while having no formal program.)

DEMOCRATIC LEFT: Name used for Democratic, Radical, and Radical Socialist Left group. Constitutes almost half of Senate and forms the Left (formerly called Cartel des Gauches, now Union des Gauches), corresponding to Chamber groups of Radicals, Radical Socialists and Radical Left.

Leaders: Theodore Steeg (formerly Premier and Minister of Colonies), Lucien Hubert (formerly Vice-President of Council and Minister of Justice),

M. Bienvenu-Martin (floor leader), Dr. Gallet (formerly Minister of Pensions), Lucien Saint, Justin Godart, Caillaux (formerly Premier), Henry Bérenger, Abr. Schrameck, Léon Perrier, Albert Sarraut (formerly Premier), Daniel-Vincent, Jules Jeanneney (Speaker of the Senate), Henry Cheron (formerly Minister of Finance) and Lémery (formerly Minister of Justice).

REPUBLICAN UNION: The chief Right Center group; opponents of Radicals and Radical Socialists, corresponding to Left Republican, Republican Center, and Republican Federation groups of Chamber; not anti-clerical but supports secular laws.

Leaders: Alexandre Millerand (formerly President of the Republic), Léon Bérard (Minister of Justice), François de Wendel, and Japy.

DEMOCRATIC AND RADICAL UNION: Anti-Socialist Radical Center group, seated to right of Left Republican group, but actually more leftist in opinion; corresponds to Left Radical group of Chamber.

Leaders: A. Mahieu (formerly Minister of Justice), James Hennessy, Le Trocquer, Raynaldy and Paul Jourdain.

REPUBLICAN LEFT: A moderate conservative group; pro-clerical.

Leader: M. Hervey (floor leader), Néron and General Stuhl.

SOCIALIST: This group comprises the Socialists who formerly adhered to the Democratic Left.

Leaders: Betoulle and Morizet (floor leader).

RIGHT: Composed of five Royalists; ultra-conservative and aristocratic.

Leaders: Marquis de Dion and François St. Maur.

No GROUP: Pierre Laval (Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Joseph Paul-Boncour (formerly Premier), Comte de Blois and Marcel Cachin (Communist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Action Française	Royalist; placed on Index of Prohibited Books by Papal decree, for policies regarded as inimical to the Holy See.	Maurice Pujo (<i>Adm. Ed.</i>) Léon Daudet, Charles Maurras J. Bainville (<i>Pol. Eds.</i>)
Ami du Peuple	Conservative; independent; opposes communism and socialism.	François Le Grix (<i>Dir.</i>)
Aube	Catholic; popular democratic.	Francisque Gay (<i>Dir.</i>)
Comoedia	Theater, art and literature.	Gabriel Boissy and Jean de Rovera (<i>Dirrs.</i>)
Croix	Catholic; conservative.	Paul Féron-Vrau (<i>Prop.</i>) Jean Guiraud and Abbé Merklen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Echo de Paris	Conservative right.	Henri Simond (<i>Prop.</i>) "Pertinax" (André Géraud) (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Ere Nouvelle	Radical.	Gaboriau (<i>Dir.</i>) Albert Milhaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; moderate; without clearly marked political tendency.	Mme. Paul Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) H. de Weindel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Figaro	Conservative right; specializes in Paris News.	Lucien Romier (<i>Dir.</i>) Pierre Brisson (<i>Lit. Ed.</i>) Wlad. d'Ormesson (<i>For. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Homme Libre	Independent.	Paul Lombard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Humanité	Communist.	Marcel Cachin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Information	Independent; largely devoted to news of financial and business interests, which it represents.	Léon Chavenon (<i>Dir.</i>) Fernand de Brinon (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Intransigeant	Centrist; moderate conservative; Republican; large circulation.	M. Louis-Dreyfus (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Latzarus (<i>Assoc. Ed.</i>)
Jour	Independent; right tendencies.	Léon Bailby (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Journal	Independent, moderate, without marked political tendency; pro-Government; semi-official; has large circulation.	Group headed by Agence Havas (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Guimier (<i>Adm.</i>) de Marcillac, Raoul Barthe, St. Brice (<i>Eds.</i>)
Journal des Débats	Republican center, moderate liberal; literary and intellectual; an independent influential paper; semi-official; oldest liberal paper.	Etienne de Nalèche (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Chaumeix (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre Bernus (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Journée Industrielle	Independent; represents productive industry.	Gignoux (<i>Dir.</i>)
Liberté	Conservative right; National Bloc; Bonapartist tendencies.	Désiré Ferry (<i>Dir.</i>) de Nolva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Matin	Independent; Republican; moderate, without marked political tendency; favors National Union Cabinet; large circulation; semi-official.	Maurice Bunau-Varilla (<i>Prop.</i>) Stephane Lauzanne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Œuvre	Radical Socialist (left wing).	Raud (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Piot (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>) Emile Buré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ordre	Right Center.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>)
Paris-Midi	Independent; moderate left center tendency.	Jeune (<i>Dir.</i>)
Paris-Soir	Independent; moderate left center tendency; large circulation.	J. Prouvost (<i>Prop.</i>) Sauerwein (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Petit Bleu	Moderate Left.	de Montgon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Journal	Independent; Republican; without marked political tendency; semi-official.	Patenotre (<i>Prop.</i>) de Jeune (<i>Dir.</i>) Alfred Mallet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Petit Parisien	Independent paper with large circulation: Left Republican tendency; semi-official.	Pierre Dupuy (<i>Prop.</i>) M. Elie Bois (<i>Ed.</i>)
Peuple	Labor Socialist; trade union organ.	Léon Jouhaux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Populaire	Socialist Party organ.	Lebas (<i>Adm.</i>) Léon Blum (<i>Dir.</i>) Jean Hennessy (<i>Prop.</i>)
Quotidien	Independent.	Emile Roche (<i>Dir.</i>)
République	Organ of Republican Radicals and Radical Socialists; established in 1929.	A. Lange (<i>Ed.</i>)
Temps	Independent; semi-official moderate liberal republican policy; controlled by Steel trust; literary and intellectual.	Jacques Chastenet, Jean Le-franc and Emile Mireaux (<i>Dir.s.</i>) de Mares, d'Ormesson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Victoire	Nationalist.	Gustave Hervé (<i>Ed.</i>)
La France de Bordeaux (Bordeaux)	Republican Radical Socialist.	Astier (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petite Gironde (Bordeaux)	Moderate Republican center.	(M. Chapon (<i>Prop.</i>))

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Echo du Nord (Lille)	Republican.	Dubar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelliste de Lyon (Lyon)	Independent conservative; formerly royalist.	Régis Rambaud (<i>Dir.</i>)
Progrès de Lyon (Lyon)	Republican; Radical.	L. and H. Delaroche (<i>Props.</i>)
Petit Marseillais (Marseilles)	Moderate Republican (cen- ter).	G. Bourrageas (<i>Dir.</i>)
Petit Provençal (Marseilles)	Radical Socialist tendency.	V. Delpuech (<i>Dir.</i>)
France de l'Est. (Mulhouse)	Moderate Republican Demo- cratic; strong policy of de- fense against Germany.	Senator Jourdain (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Est Republicain (Nancy)	Republican.	René Mercier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phare de la Loire (Nantes)	Republican democratic.	Portais (<i>Dir.</i>)
Eclairer de Nice (Nice)	Moderate Republican; con- servative.	Léon Garibaldi (<i>Prop.</i>)
Ouest-Eclair (Rennes)	Democratic; Catholic.	Desgrées du Lou (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Journal de Rouen (Rouen)	Moderate Republican.	Jean Lafond (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dernières Nouvelles (Strasbourg)	Republican; radical; large cir- culation in Alsace.	Aristide Quillet (<i>Prop.</i>)
Depêche de Toulouse (Toulouse)	Organ of Radical Socialist Party; the most influential paper outside of Paris, es- pecially so in south.	Maurice Sarraut (<i>Prop.</i>) Perdriat (<i>Dir.</i>) de Tesson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express du Midi (Toulouse)	Republican; independent con- servative; Catholic; royal- ist tendency.	Gaston Guèze (<i>Ed.</i>)
Candide (weekly)	Independent; political and lit- erary.	Arthème Fayard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Europe Nouvelle (weekly) . .	Political, devoted largely to questions of foreign policy; independent; liberal, with radical tendency.	Alfred Fabre-Luce and Mme. Madeleine le Verrier (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gringoire (weekly)	Independent moderate; polit- ical and literary.	de Carbuccia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Je Suis Partout	Republican national.	A. Fayard (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Economiste Français . . . (weekly)	Economic.	André Liesse Payen (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Exportateur Français . . . (bi-monthly)	Important commercial and in- dustrial review.	Armand Touche (<i>Dir.</i>)
Lumière (weekly)	Advanced left.	George Boris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Marianne (weekly)	Independent left; political and literary.	Emm. Berl (<i>Dir.</i>)
Journal des Economistes . . . (bi-monthly)	Economic.	Albert Aupetit and Germain- Martin (<i>Dirs.</i>) Edouard Payen (<i>Ed.</i>) George Dumahel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mercure de France (bi-monthly)	Literary and political.	
Revue Bleue (bi-weekly) . . .	Political and literary; objec- tive and independent.	Paul Gaultier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de France (bi-monthly)	Moderate Republican.	de Carbuccia (<i>Prop.</i>) Marcel Prévost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue de Paris (bi-monthly) .	Right Center.	Comte de Fels (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue des Deux Mondes . . . (bi-monthly)	Conservative.	René Doumic (<i>Ed.</i>) René Pinon (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Revue Mondiale (bi-monthly)	Independent, devoted to for- eign affairs.	Louis-Jean Finot (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revue Universelle (bi-monthly)	Royalist.	Jacques Bainville (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Hebdomadaire (weekly)	Conservative.	François Le Grix (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Affaires Etrangères (monthly)	Foreign affairs.	J. Ray and Albert Mousset (Eds.)
Monde Slave (monthly)	Affairs of the Slavonic na- tions.	Paul Hartmann (Ed.)
Revue Politique et Parlemen- taire (monthly)	Independent; Republican.	J. F. Compeyrot (Ed.)
Revue d'Economie Politique . (quarterly)	Economic and financial.	Charles Rist (Ed.)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Fournier	Financial and political; inde- pendent.	Degroot (Dir.)
Agence Havas	World wide news agency; semi-official connections in France; affiliated with As- sociated Press-Reuters- D. N. B. group.	Charles Houssaye (Gen. Mgr.)
Agence Information	Political and financial; inde- pendent.	de Chavenon (Dir.)
Agence Radio	Political and financial; inde- pendent.	Albert Mousset (Dir.)

GERMANY

Capital: Berlin

Area: 181,723 square miles (land area)

Population: 66,030,000 (1935 estimate)

Fuehrer and Chancellor

ADOLPH HITLER (National Socialist)

Cabinet

National Socialist and Nonpartisan

Appointed January 30, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Reichstag)

Election of November 12, 1933

President: HERMAN W. GOERING (National Socialist)

Number of Members 661

There was a general election in Germany on November 12, 1933, after the Government's withdrawal from the League of Nations, to vote on two questions: (1) Whether the voters endorsed as their own the policy of the Hitler government, (2) Whether they would vote for the National Socialist list of candidates — the only list put before them — for new members of the Reichstag. On question (1), 93.4 percent and on question (2), 92.2 percent of the votes cast were affirmative.

After the death of President von Hindenburg on August 2, 1934, Chancellor Adolf Hitler added the functions of President to that of Chancellor and incorporated the two offices in the title Fuehrer und Reichskanzler. This act was subsequently submitted to the German people in a plebiscite held on August 19, 1934. The vote was as follows: "Yes" 38,363,195, (88.1 percent of votes cast); "No" 4,294,727, (9.8 percent of votes cast); invalid 872,310, (2 percent of votes cast).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY (Nazis): The only legal party, the political backbone of the state. It has the rights and duties of a corporation. The Chancellor is the party leader. The National Socialist Militia (the Sturm Abteilung [SA or "brown shirts"] and the Schutz Staffel [SS or "black shirts"]) is an integral part of the party organization. In *domestic policy* the party stands for a strongly centralized and unified German Reich. Power and responsibility lie with the Leader. Parliament, by the act of March 24, 1933, delegated its legislative power to the Government for a period of four years. It now has nominal consultative functions only. The National Socialist state is based on the concept of racial purity; non-Aryans, with minor exceptions, can not be members of the civil service or serve as journalists, and the number of them in the professions is limited. As a result of the Nuremberg legislation of 1935 a new definition of the position of Jews in economic life is anticipated, meanwhile the Minister of Economics has stated that individual Jewish businesses will not be molested. The economic system is being reformed giving wide powers to employers and government labor authorities. Trade-unions and employers-

unions have been replaced by the Deutsche Arbeitsfront, a national organization which already includes a large percentage of laborers and employees and which is intended ultimately to include all employers as well. In *foreign policy* the Party, before coming into power, advocated an aggressive, nationalistic policy, demanding particularly the abolition of the Versailles Treaty, equality of armaments, and the eventual union of all Germanic peoples in the German State. Today the party defines its policy as one of "peace in honor and equal rights."

Leaders: Adolf Hitler (Leader of Party, Chancellor), Rudolf Hess (Deputy Leader of Party, Minister without Portfolio), Joseph Goebbels (Federal Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda), Hermann W. Göring (Premier of Prussia, Minister of Aeronautics), Dr. Wilhelm Frick (Federal Minister of the Interior), Dr. Bernhard Rust (Federal Minister of Science, Education and Public Instruction), R. Walther Darré (Federal Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Robert Ley (Councillor of State, Organisatory Leader of the National Socialist Party and Leader of the Labor Front), Heinrich Himmler (Leader of the SS and of the State Secret Police Service), Baldur von Schirach (Leader of the Hitler Youth Organization), Alfred Rosenberg (Head of Party Foreign Political Organization) and Victor Lutze (Leader of the SA).

Others working with present régime: Franz von Papen (Minister-Extraordinary, sent on special mission to Austria, one of the two non-Nazi members of present Reichstag), Dr. Hjalmar Schacht (President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics), General Werner von Blomberg (Federal Minister of War), Baron von Neurath (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Count Schwerin von Krosigk (Minister of Finance).

Parties and Leaders under former régime

All German political parties with the exception of the National Socialists have been dissolved, and most of the former leaders are now in exile, prison or retirement. New parties are not permitted to be formed. The most important of the old parties, with their former leaders, were the following:

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Had a moderate constitutional, state socialist program.

Leaders: Dr. Otto Braun (formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Paul Löbe (formerly President of Reichstag), Dr. Rudolf Breitscheid, Friedrich Stampfer, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Carl Severing (formerly Prussian Minister of Interior) and Otto Wels (Chairman of Party).

COMMUNIST PARTY: The German section of the 3d Internationale.

Leaders: Ernst Thälmann (Chairman of Party), Ernst Torgler (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Wilhelm Münzenberg, Hermann Remmele and Clara Zetkin.

CENTRE PARTY (Catholic): Represented the Catholic element, particularly in south and west Germany. Founded after 1870 to counteract anti-Rome policies of Bismarck.

Leaders: Dr. Wilhelm Marx (formerly Chancellor four times), Dr. Joseph Wirth (formerly Chancellor, Finance Minister and Minister of Interior), Dr. Heinrich Brüning (formerly Chancellor), Dr. Adam Stegerwald (formerly Minister of Labor, formerly Prussian Prime Minister), Prelate Dr. Ludwig Kaas (Chairman of Party).

GERMAN NATIONAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Nationalistic and monarchistic tendencies.

Leaders: Dr. Alfred Hugenberg (Chairman of Party, non-Nazi member of present Reichstag), Dr. Ernst Oberfohren (formerly Chairman of Reichstag group), Oskar Hergt (formerly Minister of Justice, also Prussian Finance Minister under the Empire), Walther Graef (formerly Vice-President of Reichstag), Dr. Wilhelm Koch (formerly Minister of Transport).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Originated from right wing of old National Liberal Party; represented large industrial interests.

Leaders: Eduard Dingeldey (Chairman of Party), Dr. Paul Moldenhauer (formerly Minister of Finance), General Hans von Seeckt (formerly Chief of the Reichswehr).

STATE PARTY: Founded in July, 1930, by leading members of the Democratic Party, the People's National Union, and young Liberals formerly belonging to the People's Party.

Leaders: Hermann Dietrich-Baden (formerly Minister of Finance, Chairman of Party), Dr. Karl Petersen, Dr. Peter Reinhold (formerly Minister of Finance), Dr. Wilhelm Kulz (formerly Minister of Interior) and Dr. Gustav Stolper.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Germany has been "coördinated," and thus ceases to have any political affiliations other than National Socialist.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berliner Börsen-Zeitung . .	Financial.	Dr. Richard Jügler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Lokalanzeiger . .		Erich Metzger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Tageblatt . . .		Dr. Paul Scheffer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Angriff	Berlin organ of Labor Front.	Schwarz von Berk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung.		Dr. Karl Silex (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutscher Reichsanzeiger und Preussischer Staatsanzeiger	Daily; publishes texts of laws and official announcements, also articles, summaries, etc.	
Germania	Catholic.	Dr. Walter Hagemann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Volkzeitung . . . (Cologne)	Catholic.	Max Horndasch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kölnische Zeitung (Cologne)		Dr. Alfred Neven Doumont (<i>Prop.</i>)
Frankfurter Zeitung (Frankfurt)		Dr. Johann Schäfer (<i>Ed.</i>) Frankfurter Societäts Druckerei G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Fremdenblatt. . . (Hamburg)		Rudolf Kircher (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Sven von Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten (Leipzig)		Edgar Herfurth & Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Hamburger Nachrichten . . . (Hamburg)		Richard Breiting (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamburger Tageblatt (Hamburg)		Dr. Hermann Hartmeyer (<i>Prop.</i>) Fritz Rossberg (<i>Ed.</i>) Hermann Okrass (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bayerischer Kurier und Muen- chener Postzeitung (Munich)	Catholic.	Dr. H. Neubauer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Münchner Neueste Nachrich- ten (Munich)		Leo Hausleiter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Völkischer Beobachter . . . (Munich and Berlin)	Organ of National Socialist Party.	Franz Eher Nachf. G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Der Deutsche Volkswirt . . . (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Alfred Rosenberg (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. Franz Reuter (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Stürmer (weekly) . . .	Anti-Semitic organ.	Julius Streicher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Der Wirtschaftsring (weekly)		Heinrich von Gleichen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Berliner Monatshefte . . .	Study of war origins.	Dr. Alfred von Wegerer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Europäische Revue . . .	Foreign politics.	Prinz Carl Anton Rohan (<i>Pub.</i>)
(monthly)		Dr. Joachim Moras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochland (monthly) . . .	Catholic.	Prof. Carl Muth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ost-Europa (monthly) . . .	Study of Eastern European questions.	Prof. Dr. Otto Hoetzsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Süddeutsche Monatshefte . .		Dr. Leo Hausleiter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Zeitschrift für Geopolitik . .	Geographical.	Prof. Dr. Karl Haushofer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zeitschrift für Politik . . .		Richard Schmidt and Wilhelm Ziegler (<i>Eds.</i>)

Some former editors of German papers having left the country are publishing papers and periodicals in cities outside of Germany:

Die Sammlung	Liberal literary and political monthly.	Querido Verlag (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Amsterdam) (monthly)		Klaus Mann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Grenzbote (Bratislava) . . .	Daily except Monday; organ of émigrés in Czechoslovakia.	Eugen Engyeli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pariser Tageblatt (Paris) . .	Daily; organ of Socialist and liberal émigrés in France.	George Bernhard (<i>Ed.</i>)
Das Neue Tage-Buch	Political and literary weekly.	Leopold Schwarzschild (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vorwärts (Prague)	Claims large secret circulation in Germany.	

NEWS AGENCIES

Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau	Semi-official; affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas-Reuters group.	Deutsches Nachrichten Büro G. m. b. H. (<i>Pub.</i>) Dr. Otto Mejer (<i>Director General</i>)
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GREAT BRITAIN

Capital: London

Area: 94,277 square miles (including Northern Ireland)

Population: 46,681,000 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING EDWARD VIII

Born in 1894; proclaimed King January 22, 1936

Cabinet

National

Assumed office in November 1935

Prime Minister

STANLEY BALDWIN (Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(House of Lords)

Lord Chancellor: LORD HAILSHAM (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Conservative	515
Liberal	58
Liberal National	7
Labor	14
National Labor	8
National	8
Independent	3
Politics not stated including Archbishops and Bishops	133
Minors (not seated)	22
Total	768

Note: Party alignment in the House of Lords is not certainly fixed. Attendance is seldom more than 100, with an overwhelming Conservative majority.

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Commons)

Last general election November, 1935, for five-year term, subject to dissolution of Parliament

Speaker: CAPT. RT. HON. EDWARD A. FITZROY (Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Government	
Conservative (Stanley Baldwin)	387
Liberal National (Sir John Simon)	33
National Labor (Ramsay MacDonald)	8
Independent Nationals	3

431

Note: In the general election of November, 1935, the polling at contested elections was: *Government* — Conservatives 10,488,626; Liberal Nationals 866,624; National Labor 339,811; Independent Nationals 97,271. *Opposition* — Labor 8,325,260; Independent Labor 139,517; Liberals 1,377,962; Independent Liberals 65,150; Independents 274,499; Communist 27,117.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Opposition	
Labor (Clement R. Atlee) and Independent Labor (James Maxton)	154
Liberal (Sir Archibald Sinclair)	21
Independent Labor.	4
Independent	4
Communist	1
	<hr/> 184
Total	615

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PARTIES SUPPORTING THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

For the history of the formation of the National Government and the alignment of parties see previous issues of the Handbook.

The various parties supporting the Government do not differ essentially in policy; they continue to coöperate for the purposes for which the Government was set up, namely, the restoration and maintenance of prosperity. The Cabinet consists of 21 members, of whom 14 are Conservatives, 4 Liberal National, and 3 National Labor. In July, 1935, Mr. Stanley Baldwin succeeded Mr. Ramsay MacDonald as Prime Minister, and in November 1935 he appealed to the country for a renewal of confidence. The National Government was returned into office with a majority of approximately 250.

The following aspects of the Government's policy were emphasized in the King's speech of December 3rd, 1935, at the opening of Parliament. In *foreign policy* it "will as heretofore be based on a firm support of the League of Nations. They [the Government] will remain prepared to fulfil, in coöperation with other members of the League, the obligations of the Covenant. In particular, they are determined to use at all times the full weight of their influence for the preservation of peace." The Government will continue to exert its influence for a peace acceptable to Italy, Ethiopia, and the League. The fulfilment of its obligations under the Covenant of the League and the safeguarding of the Empire makes necessary an increase in the defence forces, which will be limited to the minimum necessary. [The Government also advocates guarantees concerning availability of colonial raw materials to all countries in order to remove causes of war.] In *domestic policy* it proposes to foster trade recovery with particular regard to the special areas in which unemployment is greatest. Measures will be taken to improve conditions in the coal industry by coördination of selling arrangements, etc., and by unifying under national control the royalties from coal. Further provisions will be made for the improvement and extension of unemployment insurance and assistance. A loan for development of railroads is advocated, and an act proposed for the development of civil air communications. The plans for reorganizing the cotton industry will proceed. The Government is convinced of the necessity for substantial development of education. A bill is to be introduced to raise the age of compulsory attendance at school and further funds will be expended on school building, school medical service, the extension of physical education, the development of technical schools, and other educational services. Further action is to be taken in respect of developing the social services, and vigorous measures are promised to improve health. The slum clearance program is to be pressed forward and local authorities are to be encouraged to complete their schemes within a specified time, and further activities in respect of housing and to prevent overcrowding

are promised. An improvement in maternity services is advocated. (See also policy of Conservative Party).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Likewise called the Unionist Party; forms the large majority of the supporters of the National Government; successor to the Tory Party of the 18th and 19th centuries; opposes innovations based on theory or idealistic purposes as distinct from reforms based on inherited and tried institutions; opposes socialism, nationalization of property, and the interference by the state with individual rights. In *foreign policy*, stands for the stabilization of Europe on the basis of the League of Nations and firm adherence to British obligations as a signatory to the League Covenant; supports the World Court; favors disarmament movement provided it is secured by international agreement; supports principle of naval parity with the United States, but lays stress on need of guaranteeing imperial defenses, communications, and trade routes; on war debts holds to the principle of the Balfour Note. *Imperial policy* now heads the Conservative program. Advocates closer Empire coöperation by means of the extension to the utmost limits of imperial preference through tariffs or other measures agreed upon after consultation with the Dominions; recommends gradual extension of self-government in India in accordance with the terms of the Government of India Act recently passed; development of dependencies in Africa and mandated territories; stands for maintenance of security of Suez Canal by garrison in Egypt and opposes relinquishment of the Sudan to Egyptian rule. In *domestic policy*, favors stability of national finance combined with limited expenditure on schemes of constructive development; the reduction of taxation; the protection of industries by means of a tariff; assistance to and protection of agriculture; better marketing and production with restriction of imports, secure market and better prices for the home producer, and safeguards for the consumer; extension of agricultural credits and regularization of employment and wages of farm workers, in acquisition of small holdings; coöperation between organizations of employers and laborers; improvement of housing conditions; slum clearance and new methods of construction to relieve shortage; old age, orphans', widows' pensions, health and unemployment insurance; reform of House of Lords. During the period of the National Government there has been no new declaration of Conservative Policy.

Leaders: Stanley Baldwin (Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury, and Leader of the House of Commons), Neville Chamberlain (Chancellor of the Exchequer), Lord Hailsham (Lord Chancellor), Anthony Eden (Foreign Secretary), Lord Halifax (Lord Privy Seal and Leader of the House of Lords), A. Duff Cooper (Secretary for War), Viscount Swinton (formerly Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, Secretary for Air), Lord Zetland (Secretary for India), Viscount Monsell (First Lord of the Admiralty), Lord Eustace Percy (Minister without Portfolio), W. E. Elliot (Minister of Agriculture), Oliver Stanley (President of the Board of Education), Sir Kingsley Wood (Minister of Health), W. G. A. Ormsby-Gore (First Commissioner of Works), Capt. H. D. R. Margesson (Chief Government Whip), Lord Stonehaven (Chairman of Party Organization), Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Marquess of Salisbury, Sir John Gilmour, Sir Samuel Hoare, the Marquess of Londonderry, Winston Churchill, Sir Robert Horne, Lord Lloyd and Sir Henry Page-Croft.

LIBERAL NATIONAL PARTY: Originally composed of a group of Liberal Members of Parliament who believed that the National Government should have complete freedom in approaching national problems without restraint of party views. Has 33 members of House of Commons of whom 3 are members of

the Cabinet and 4 are junior ministers. Formed a separate party in 1933 after the Liberals supporting Sir Herbert Samuel had gone into opposition.

Leaders: Sir John Simon (Home Secretary), Sir Godfrey Collins (Secretary for Scotland), Walter Runciman (President of the Board of Trade), Ernest Brown (Minister of Labor), L. Hore-Belisha (Minister of Transport), E. L. Burgin (Parliamentary Secretary to Board of Trade), G. H. Shakespeare (Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Health), Viscount Wimborne (Chairman of Party) and James Blindell (Chief Whip).

NATIONAL LABOR: The National Labor group was originally formed of those Labor Ministers and members, and their supporters, who helped in 1931 to establish the National Government. Its policy is to strengthen the Government and to ensure that it receives the support of Labor views and traditions, to ensure that Labor ideals play their part in the councils of the Government and of Parliament; to maintain evolutionary democracy in politics and economics.

Leaders: Ramsay MacDonald (Lord President of the Council), Malcolm MacDonald (Secretary for Dominion Affairs), J. H. Thomas (Secretary for the Colonies) and Earl de la Warr (Chairman of Group).

PARTIES OPPOSING THE GOVERNMENT

LABOR PARTY: Composed of the membership of national organizations (trade unions, socialist and coöperative societies) and local organizations (constituency and local labor parties), the constituent organizations nominating and financing candidates who, following endorsement by the National Executive, run as official Labor candidates; also has an agreement with the Coöperative Party (representing the interests of consumers organized in coöperative societies), whose members in Parliament form part of the Labor Party. Strength is mainly in industrial constituencies. According to its election manifesto, October 1935, the Labor Party's policies are: in *foreign policy* to seek wholehearted coöperation with the League of Nations and with all states outside the League which desire peace; efficient maintenance of such defence forces as are necessary and consistent with League membership; desires large reductions by international agreement in naval and military forces and the abolition of the private manufacture of and trade in arms; desires complete abolition of all national air forces and effective international control of civil aviation and creation of an international air police force; would seek international coöperation in economic and industrial questions; would remove economic causes of war through equitable arrangements for access to markets, the international control of sources of supply of raw materials, and the extension of the mandates system for colonial territories. In *imperial policy*, favors self-government for India which would have the status of a self-governing Dominion; safeguards for native peoples in dependencies against exploitation by European capital, prevention of forced labor and of injurious or inequitable conditions of employment, protection of such peoples in occupation of their land and in exercise of civic rights, and development among them of services of health and education; the strengthening and extension of the authority of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations; the establishment of machinery for the advice and supervision of intending emigrants. In *domestic policy* it proposes public ownership of banking, coal industry, transport, electricity, iron and steel, cotton, and land; would amend industrial legislation so as to secure reasonable hours and conditions of employment and adequate compensation for accidents; would restore the freedom of trade unions lost

through the 1927 Act and would repeal taxes recently imposed on coöperative societies; proposes national planning to eliminate distressed areas and to re-absorb unemployed; would abolish the means tests in unemployment relief; would raise the school leaving age and provide adequate maintenance allowances; would develop health services and extend old age pensions scheme; would provide healthy homes at reasonable rents until the needs of the nation are fully met; advocates abolition of House of Lords and reform of House of Commons procedure.

Leaders: Clement R. Atlee (Leader), Lord Snell (Leader in House of Lords), J. R. Clynes, Lord Parmoor, Lord Passfield (formerly Sidney Webb, M.P.), Lord Ponsonby, W. Wedgwood Benn, A. V. Alexander, Margaret Bondfield, Herbert Morrison, Christopher Addison, Arthur Greenwood, W. Adamson, H. B. Lees-Smith, Hugh Dalton, Susan Lawrence, J. S. Middleton (Secretary of Party), George Lansbury, Sir Stafford Cripps, G. D. H. Cole and Harold Laski. The last three named head a group which favors more strenuous application of socialism than Labor Party is prepared to adopt.

INDEPENDENT LABOR PARTY: A small group advocating the use of more direct and definite action to ensure "Socialism in our time."

Leaders: James Maxton, A. Fenner Brockway, J. McGovern, A. Buchanan and Campbell Stephen.

LIBERAL PARTY: Successor to Whig Party. The former Independent (Lloyd George) Liberals rejoined the Liberal Party when Parliament convened after the 1935 election. According to its election manifesto, October 1935, its policies are: in *foreign policy* to support and strengthen the League of Nations and maintain sufficient defence forces for needs of the times; would curtail expenditures, particularly on armaments; advocates strict control of manufacture and sale of armaments to eliminate the private profit motive; would rid commerce of the hindrances that come from tariffs, quotas, subsidies, and unstable currencies to restore prosperity and a more tranquil world. In *domestic policy* advocates employment of idle capital and idle labour on public works; would carry out its published plans dealing with the organization of industry and the status of the worker, public ownership of land, development of agriculture, reform of the coal industry, and raising of the school leaving age; would revise the electoral system by adopting proportional representation.

Leaders: Sir Archibald Sinclair (Leader), Sir Herbert Samuel, David Lloyd George, Lord Crewe, Sir Francis Acland, Lord Lothian, Isaac Foot, Sir Robert Hamilton, Graham White and Ramsay Muir (President of National Liberal Federation).

COMMUNIST PARTY: In the 1935 elections the Party elected one candidate to the House of Commons.

Leader: Harry Pollitt (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Express	Independent; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) G. Gilliat and A. Christiansen (<i>Eds.</i>)
Daily Herald	Labor.	Odhams Press, Ltd. and Trades Union Congress (<i>Props.</i>) W. H. Stevenson (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily Mail	Unionist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. L. Warden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Telegraph	Independent Conservative.	Lord Camrose, Sir James Gomer Berry, Sir Edward Hiffe (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Arthur E. Watson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Worker	Communist.	British section of the 3d Internationale (<i>Pub.</i>)
Evening News	Independent; Conservative tendency.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Assoc. Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) Frank FitzHugh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Standard.	Independent; Conservative tendency; Imperialist.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) P. Cudlipp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial News	Independent.	Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Eyre & Spottiswoode (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) O. R. Hobson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Financial Times	Independent.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling interest</i>) D. S. T. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morning Post	Conservative; (Right Wing).	Syndicate headed by Sir Percy Bates (<i>Chairman</i>) H. A. Gwynne (<i>Ed.</i>)
News Chronicle	Liberal; Samuelite.	News and Westminster, Ltd. (Cadbury interests) and United Newspapers, Ltd. (Inveresk interests) (<i>Props.</i>) Aylmer Vallance (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (evening)	Liberal; Samuelite.	Cadbury interests (Quaker) (<i>Props.</i>) E. Chattaway (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times	Very influential; independent; moderate Conservative; supports any Government so far as possible; correspondence from men of all parties.	Major J. J. Astor, J. Walter (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>) Geoffrey Dawson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Birmingham Post (Birmingham)	Unionist.	E. W. Record (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Observer (Bradford)	Liberal.	S. Oddy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Mail (Cardiff)	Conservative.	J. A. Sandbrook (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Post (Leeds)	Conservative.	Yorkshire Conservative Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) Arthur H. Mann (<i>Ed.</i>) John Macleay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liverpool Post and Mercury (Liverpool)	Liberal and independent.	
Daily Dispatch. (Manchester)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) E. Tabbutt (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) W. P. Crozier (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchester Guardian (Manchester)	Advanced Liberal; influential newspaper; well informed on foreign affairs.	
Newcastle Journal North Star & Courant (Newcastle)	Conservative.	F. T. Souden (<i>Ed.</i>)
Western Morning News . . . (Plymouth)	Independent.	James L. Palmer (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Sheffield Daily Telegraph (Sheffield)	Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) John Oakley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sheffield Independent (Sheffield)	Liberal.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) F. K. Gardiner (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) John Moffat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yorkshire Herald (York)	Unionist.	
Aberdeen Press and Journal (Aberdeen)	Unionist.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. Veitch (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) John Ritchie & Co. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Scotsman (Edinburgh)	Unionist.	George A. Waters (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Record and Glasgow Evening News (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative.	Allied Newspapers. Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) D. R. Anderson (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Glasgow Herald (Glasgow)	Independent Conservative; moderate.	George Outram & Co., Ltd. (<i>Controlling shareholders</i>)
Belfast News Letter . . . (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	Sir Robert Bruce (<i>Ed.</i>) James Henderson (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) W. H. McKee (<i>Ed.</i>) F. M. Adams (<i>Ed.</i>)
Northern Whig and Belfast Post (Belfast)	Ulster Unionist.	
Economist (weekly) . . .	Independent, moderately Liberal; favors free trade; more financial and statistical than political.	Shares so distributed between Financial Newspaper Proprietors, Ltd., and individual shareholders as to ensure editorial independence. Sir Walter T. Layton (<i>Ed.</i>) H. T. Montague Bell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Great Britain and the East (weekly)	Devoted to British interests in the Near and Middle East.	
Manchester Guardian . . . Weekly (Manchester)	Liberal.	H. Lockett (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Statesman & Nation (weekly)	Independent; radical, with Labor tendency.	Kingsley Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer (weekly on Sunday)	Independent; Conservative; influential.	Viscount Astor (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. L. Garvin (<i>Ed.</i>) S. R. Elliott (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reynolds (weekly)	Coöperative.	
Saturday Review (weekly)	Imperialist; supported by Lady Houston.	H. Warner Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Spectator (weekly) . . .	Non-partisan; Conservative tendency.	H. Wilson Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statist (weekly)	Financial and economic.	Patrick FitzGerald (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Dispatch (weekly)	Independent; Imperialist.	Viscount Rothermere (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) W. McWhirter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Express (weekly)	Independent; Conservative.	Lord Beaverbrook (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) J. R. Gordon (<i>Ed.</i>) Isidore Ostrer (<i>Prop.</i>) R. J. Minney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Referee (weekly)	Independent.	Lord Camrose (<i>Controlling shareholder</i>) (Allied Newspapers, Ltd.) (<i>Prop.</i>) W. W. Hadley (<i>Ed.</i>) J. E. McInnes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sunday Times (weekly) . .	Independent; Conservative tendency; influential.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>) Hugh Latimer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times Weekly Edition . .	Independent; Conservative.	Dr. G. P. Gooch, Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett (<i>Eds.</i>)
Bulletin of International News (semi-monthly)	Independent; international affairs.	
Contemporary Review . . (monthly)	Liberal.	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
English Review (monthly)	Conservative.	Douglas Jerrold (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortnightly Review (monthly)	Independent.	Frederick Hammond (<i>Ed.</i>)
Labour Magazine (monthly)	Labor.	National Council of Labour (<i>Pub.</i>)
Nineteenth Century and After (monthly)	Independent.	C. R. S. Harris (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Empire (monthly)	Imperial.	Royal Empire Society (<i>Pub.</i>) Edward Salmon (<i>Ed.</i>)
International Affairs . . . (bi-monthly)	Independent; international re- lations.	Royal Institute of International Affairs (<i>Pub.</i>)
Economic Journal (quarterly)	Economic.	Royal Economic Society (<i>Pub.</i>) J. M. Keynes and D. H. Mag- regor (<i>Eds.</i>)
Political Quarterly	Progressive.	W. A. Robson and Leonard Woolf (<i>Eds.</i>)
Politics in Review (quarterly)	Conservative.	Conservative Central Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Quarterly Review	Political and general.	Sir John Murray and C. E. Lawrence (<i>Eds.</i>)
The Round Table (quarterly)	A review of the politics of the British Commonwealth.	John Dove (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

British United Press, Ltd. . .	Independent.	C. F. Crandall (<i>Pres.</i>) Herbert Bailey (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Central News, Ltd.	Independent.	E. H. Herbert (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) R. F. Church (<i>News Ed.</i>)
Exchange Telegraph Co., Ltd.	Independent.	Wilfred King (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Philip E. Burn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press Assn., Ltd.	Independent.	H. C. Robbins (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) H. Martin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Reuters, Ltd.	International, affiliated with the Associated Press-Havas- D. N. B. group.	Sir Roderick Jones (<i>Ch. and Mg. Dir.</i>) Bernard Rickatson-Hatt (<i>Ed.</i>)

GREECE

Capital: Athens
Area: 50,257 square miles
Population: 6,483,000 (1931 estimate)

Ruler

KING GEORGE II

Born in 1890; succeeded to throne September 22, 1922. On December 18, 1923, the King was obliged to leave Greece as the result of revolution and a Republic was proclaimed on March 24, 1924. The Monarchy was reëstablished on October 10, 1935, and confirmed by a plebiscite. The King returned to Greece and resumed his rule on November 25, 1935

Cabinet

Non-Partisan "Amnesty" Cabinet
Appointed November 30, 1935

Premier

CONSTANTINE DEMERDJIS

PARLIAMENT

On December 17, 1935, King George dissolved Parliament and ordered elections for a revisionary National Assembly on January 26, 1936.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is little essential difference in the programs of the various political parties in Greece. They still largely represent the opinions of their leaders. Politically, the parties can be divided into republican and anti-republican.

After the unsuccessful revolt headed by M. Venizelos in March, 1935, the government of M. Tsaldaris abolished the Senate and held new elections for a National Assembly. This Assembly on October 10, 1935, abolished the Republic and a plebiscite on November 3, 1935, gave an overwhelming majority for a return to the Monarchy. One of the first acts of the King after his return was to move for the granting of an amnesty to Venizelos and others imprisoned after the revolution of March, 1935.

Premier Demerdjis is also Minister of War and provisionally Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is assisted by M. Triantaphyllakos (Minister of Marine and provisionally Minister of the Interior), M. Benakis (Minister of Agriculture), M. Logothetis (Minister of Justice), M. Decazos (Minister of Social Welfare), M. Mantzavinos (Minister of Finance), M. Kanellopoulos (Minister of National Economy), M. Balanos (Minister of Education) and Adm. Paparigopoulos (Minister of Air).

GREECE

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acropolis	Republican; anti-Venizelist.	N. Voutsinas (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Anexartetos (morning)	Socialist, independent.	D. Pournaras (<i>Ed.</i>)
Athinaica Nea	Republican; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheron Vima	Republican, liberal; leading paper; Venizelist.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Eleftheros Anthropos	Republican; anti-Venizelist.	C. Athanatos (<i>Dir. and Ed.</i>)
Esperini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	A. Yannaros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethniki Simaia (morning)	Republican, National Socialist.	Th. G. Papamanolis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ethnos (evening)	Conservative, republican; Venizelist.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Hellenicon Mellon	Governmental.	Efstratiou (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hemerisios Kirix	Republican; Venizelist.	John Passas (<i>Prop.</i>)
Hestia (evening)	Republican; afternoon paper.	A. and K. Kyrou (<i>Props. and Eds.</i>)
Kathemerini	Popular Royalist.	G. A. Vlachos (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Kratos (morning)	Nationalistic.	Editorial Board.
Messenger d'Athènes	Semi-official organ of Foreign Office; in French.	Jane Z. Stephanopoli (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Neos Cosmos	Venizelist.	A. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patris	Republican; Venizelist.	Sp. Simos (<i>Prop.</i>)
Proia	Conservative; probably next to <i>Eleftheron Vima</i> in influence; royalist.	K. Politis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Typos	Governmental; conservative.	St. J. Pesmazoglou (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Vradini (evening)	Popular Royalist.	N. Kraniotakis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Makedonia	Liberal; Venizelist.	D. Aravantinos (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Salonica)		L. Bortolis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Phôs	Royalist.	P. Levantis (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Salonica)		N. Sifacas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economikos Tachydromos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	Dem. Lambrakis (<i>Prop.</i>)
Economologos (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Ailianos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ergassia (weekly)	Liberal.	A. I. Nicolopoulos (<i>Prop.</i>)
New Political Review (monthly)	Political.	D. Petrakakos (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Agence D'Athènes	Semi-official.	B. Vekiaris (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Hellenic Press Association	Independent.	Sp. K. Nicolopoulos (<i>Pres.</i>)

GUATEMALA

Capital: Guatemala
Area: 45,452 square miles
Population: 2,245,593 (1934 estimate)

President

GENERAL JORGE UBICO (Liberal-Progressive)
Assumed office February 14, 1931. On July 10, 1935, Constituent
Assembly extended term until March 15, 1943

Cabinet

Appointed February 14, 1931

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Legislativa Nacional)

President: Luis F. Mendizabal (Liberal Progressive)

Number of members 69

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PROGRESSIVE PARTY: A faction split off from the Liberals, but at present the predominant party. In *foreign policy*, follows the same line as the Liberals; favors coöperation with the United States and closer union of Central American States. In *domestic policy*, favors more frequent changes in official personnel; advocates absolute honesty in the handling of public funds and their expenditure on public improvements; opposed to suffrage of illiterates.

Leaders: General Jorge Ubico (President of the Republic), Lic. Manuel Franco and Mariano Trabanino.

LIBERAL PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors military preparedness, mildly interested in League of Nations, inclined to favor foreign investments in Guatemala. In *domestic policy*, militarist; advocates separation of Church and State, liberty of cults; opposed to woman suffrage and presidential reelection.

Leaders: Dr. José María Reyna Andrade (formerly Provisional President, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), Carlos O. Zachrisson, Lic. Adrian Recinos, Lic. Abraham Cabrera and Lic. Bernardo Alvarado T.

CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST PARTY: Conservative. In *foreign policy*, favors a rapprochement with Mexico and the union of the five Central American countries; non-militarist. In *domestic policy*, advocates the formation of labor unions, freedom of industry and commerce, woman suffrage, and social reforms, including insurance and sickness benefits for workers; adopts a friendly policy toward the Church.

Leaders: Manuel Cobos Batres and Federico Castañeda Godoy.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Centro-América	Official gazette, founded 1880.	Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Imparcial	Independent.	Alejandro Cordova and David Vela (<i>Eds.</i>)
Liberal-Progresista	Liberal Progressive.	Carlos Enrique Larraondo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuestro Diario	Independent.	Federico Hernandez de León and Carlos Bauer Avilés (<i>Eds.</i>)

HAITI

Capital: Port-au-Prince
Area: 10,204 square miles
Population: 2,650,000 (1933 estimate)

President

STENIO VINCENT (Nationalist)

Elected by National Assembly, composed of Senators and Deputies, on November 18, 1930, for six-year term. Under special clause of Constitution, ratified by plebiscite on June 2, 1935, term was extended for five years from April 15, 1936

Cabinet

Personal Followers of President Vincent
Appointed August 17, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Corps législatif)

President of National Assembly (Senate and Chamber acting jointly): L. S. ZÉPHIRIN

UPPER CHAMBER
(Sénat)

Survives in altered form from elections of 1930. Term nominally six years but will expire January 1, 1937

President: LOUIS ZÉPHIRIN

Number of members 20

LOWER CHAMBER
Chambre des Députés

Survives with several vacancy appointees from elections of 1930. Term nominally four years but extended twice and now expires January 1, 1937

President: DUMARSAIS ESTIMÉ

Number of members 36

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The present Congress, as with others, has been divided along pro-Government, and anti-Government lines. No clearly defined parties or programs exist. The present Government is a highly personal one with both the members of the executive and legislature coöperating with the President.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Haiti-Journal	Semi-official.	Charles Moravia (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Action National	Semi-official.	Julio J. P. Audain (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Matin	Conservative; pro-Government.	Clément Magloire (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Nouvelliste	Pro-Government.	Marceau Désinor (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Élan	Official Catholic organ.	Louis Dorsinville (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Garde	Pro-Government.	L. D. Théard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aux Cayes)		
L'Action Radicale	Pro-Government.	J. Emmanuel Thead (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Aux Cayes)		
Les Annales Capoises	Pro-Government.	Carmilus Bissainthe (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cap Hatien)		
Le Temps (bi-weekly)	Conservative; pro-Government.	Luc Grimard (<i>Ed.</i>)

HONDURAS

Capital: Tegucigalpa
Area: 44,275 square miles
Population: about 962,685 (1935 estimate)

President

GENERAL TIBURCIO CARÍAS ANDINO (Nationalist)
Elected October 30, 1932; assumed office February 1, 1933, for
four-year term

Cabinet

Nationalist
Appointed February 1, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Nacional)

Election of October 28, 1934 (four-year term, renewed by halves every two years)

President: ANTONIO C. RIVERA (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	53
Liberal	4
Independent	2
Total	59

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY (Partido Nacional, "Blues"): This Party now controls in Parliament and the cabinet has been chosen from its members.

Leaders: Gen. Tiburcio Carías A. (President of the Republic), Julio Lozano (Secretary of the Treasury), Dr. Miguel Paz Baraona (Minister at Paris, formerly President of the Republic), Dr. J. M. Casco (formerly Minister of the Interior), Gen. Francisco Martínez Funes (formerly Minister of War), Dr. Venancio Callejas (formerly President of Congress), Dr. Salvador Aguirre (Minister of Development, Agriculture and Labor), Dr. Antonio Rivera (President of Congress), Gen. Saturnino Medal (Minister to Costa Rica), Gen. Abraham Williams (Vice-President of the Republic, Minister of Government), Juan Manuel Galvez (Minister of War) and Dr. Antonio Bermúdez (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

LIBERAL PARTY ("Reds"): This Party now constitutes the opposition. Neither party in Honduras has a well defined program.

Leaders: Dr. Vicente Mejía Colindres (formerly President of the Republic), Ing. Rafael Díaz Chávez (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Gen. Santiago Meza Cálix (formerly President of Parliament), Dr. Salvador Corleto (formerly Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rafael Medina Raudales (formerly Minister of Public Works), Dr. Angel Zúñiga Huete (candidate for President), Dr. Jacinto A. Meza, Salomon Bueso and Ing. Abraham Bueso.

HONDURAS

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ciudadano	Liberal.	Antonio Castillo Vega (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cronista.	Independent.	Manuel Calderón (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Epoca	Nationalist.	Fernando Zepeda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ.	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Renacimiento (monthly)	Political and economic.	Mario Ribas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario del Norte (La Ceiba)	Independent; Liberal.	Juan Fernández V. (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario Commercial (San Pedro Sula)	Independent.	Cia Editora de Honduras (<i>Prop.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de la Prensa Hondureña	Independent.	Mariano Bertrand Anduray (<i>Pres.</i>)
Asociación Nacional de Cronistas	Independent.	Jorge Fidel Durón (<i>Pres.</i>)

HUNGARY

Capital: Budapest
Area: 35,875 square miles
Population: 8,837,349 (1933 estimate)

Regent

ADMIRAL NICHOLAS DE HORTHY

Elected March 1, 1920

(Was Vice-Admiral commanding former Austro-Hungarian navy)

Cabinet

National Union Party

Appointed March 4, 1935

Premier

JULIUS DE GÖMBÖS (National Union Party)

Assumed office October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Felsőház)

*Constituted January, 1927 (for ten years,
to be modified after five years)*

Speaker: COUNT BARTHOLOMEW SZÉ-
CHÉNYI

This Chamber is made up, not of parties in the usual sense, but of groups appointed and elected as follows: elected by counties and cities, 76; appointed by the Regent, 45; elected by families with hereditary rights, 38; elected by public organizations and institutions, 36; church dignitaries, 32; members by virtue of public office or rank, 11; Hungarian archdukes of the House of Hapsburg-Lorraine, 4; Vacancies, 10; total, 252.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Képviselőház)

Election of April, 1935 (for five years)

Speaker: DR. ALEXANDER SZTRAN-
YAVSZKY (National Union Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Union	167
Independent Small Farmers . . .	22
Christian Social Economic . . .	14
Social Democratic	11
Liberal Opposition	4
Democrat	2
National Socialist	2
Christian Opposition	2
Hungarian Populist	2
Agrarian Opposition	1
Kossuth Party	1
Non-partisan	16
Vacancy	1

Total 245

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Successor of United Party; comprises small land-owners, civil servants, and Agrarian Democratic and Citizens Parties; represents interests of estate owners, farmers, and some of Catholic and Protestant clergy and well-to-do peasants. Has favored restoration of Hapsburg dynasty, but supports existing form of government, is now officially uncommitted on the question of the person of the king and has announced its policy to be post-

ponement of the monarchical question; supported execution of reconstruction plan under League of Nations; brought about the reestablishment of Upper Chamber of Parliament, giving representation of 38 seats to the aristocracy; introduced secret ballot in larger towns, and states that it favors gradual extension to country districts, where public ballot is still the rule except in the elections for Municipal Councils; favors agrarian and social reforms, aid to farmers' coöperative movement, development of agriculture and transportation and public education, and consolidation of the country on conservative evolutionary lines. On assuming office Premier Gömbös announced that his government would seek by all peaceful means the revision of the Treaty of Trianon.

Leaders: Julius Gömbös (Premier, and Minister of War), Béla Ivády (President of Party), Kálmán Kánya (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Nicholas Kozma (Minister of Interior), Géza Bornemisza (Minister of Industry), Prof. Valentin Hóman (Minister of Education), Andreas Lázár (Minister of Justice), Tihamér Fabinyi (Minister of Finance), Kálmán Darányi (Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Stephen Winckler (Minister of Commerce), John Mayer (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. Tibor Zsitvay (formerly Minister of Justice) and Dr. Alexander Sztranyavszky (Speaker of Lower Chamber).

INDEPENDENT SMALL FARMERS PARTY: Represents middle class and small landowners made up to some extent of former members of the former United Party who became dissatisfied with the Károlyi government's agrarian policy. Advocates national agrarian democracy, simplification of administration and introduction of the secret ballot. Opposes industrial protectionism in customs policy.

Leader: Tibor Eckhardt.

CHRISTIAN SOCIAL ECONOMIC PARTY: Sometimes called "Zichy Party"; has a general program similar to National Union Party, but shows pro-Hapsburg tendencies; Catholic clerical with legitimist leanings; supported by anti-revolutionary elements of middle classes in towns and by part of the aristocracy and of the rural population. Favors social reforms and economic organization of the Christian population. Party was created through amalgamation of the United Christian National Party, formerly known as the "Wolff Party," and the Christian Social Party.

Leaders: Charles Wolff, Count John Zichy and Dr. Alexander Ernst (formerly Minister of Education and Social Welfare).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents industrial workers, and coöperates with middle-class democrats and liberals; has a moderate constitutional socialistic program; affiliated with 2d Internationale. Advocates a conciliatory foreign policy and compromise agreements with the neighboring "succession states."

Leaders: Charles Peyer, Stephen Farkas and James Weltner.

LIBERAL OPPOSITION: Represents mostly Jewish middle classes, middle class town population and commercial interests.

Leader: Dr. Charles Rassay.

LEGITIMISTS: Advocacy of restoration of Hapsburgs by coronation of Archduke Otto is only point of agreement. The group is not a formal party but contains the Hungarian Populist Party (Leader: Rev. Griger).

Leaders: Count Anthony Sigraý and Margrave George Pallavicini.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Az Est	Liberal.	Dr. Emery Salusinszky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Hírlap	Pro-Government; semi-official.	John Bókay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Esti-Kurír	Radical-liberal opposition.	Dr. Charles Rassay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Friss Ujság	Liberal.	Sigmund Lányi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Függetlenség	Pro-Government; semi-official.	Koloman Hubay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kis Ujság	Independent; popular.	Eugene Lévai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Hírlap	Independent; radical.	Ernest Friedmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarország	Liberal; same publishing concern as <i>Az Est</i> and <i>Pesti Napló</i> .	Lajos Zilahy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyarság	Opposition; Christian conservative; legitimist.	Alexander Pethö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Ujság	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Ladislaus Tóth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Népszava	Radical opposition (Social Democratic); influential among working classes and small traders in Budapest.	John Esztergályos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neues Politisches Volksblatt	Popular organ of German minority in Hungary; conservative.	Francis Bonitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
8 Órai Ujság	Opposition; conservative.	Samuel Nagy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pester Lloyd	Pro-Government; liberal; in German.	Joseph Vészi (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. D. Kiss (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Pesti Hírlap	Liberal; independent.	Otto Légrády (<i>Prop.</i>)
Pesti Napló	Moderate opposition; liberal.	Alexander Mester (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Magyarság	Pro-Government; anti-semitic.	Dr. Stephen Milotay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Új Nemzedék	Independent; Legitimist; Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Robert Berkes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ujság	Legitimist; liberal.	Dr. Béla Ágai (<i>Ed.</i>)
Köztelek (weekly)	Agricultural and financial.	Barna Buday (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nemzeti Figyelő	Pro-Government.	Joseph Szórtsey (<i>Ed.</i>)
Budapesti Szemle (monthly)	Scientific and economic.	Géza Voinovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Közgazdasági Szemle	Economic.	Dr. Farkas Heller (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Magyar Közgazdaság	Economic.	Lajos Tábori (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Magyar Szemle (monthly)	Political, economic, and financial.	Count Stephen Bethlen (<i>Pres.</i>) Julius Szekfű (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Külpolitika	Foreign affairs; political, and economic.	Dr. Julius Pekár (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nouvelle Revue de Hongrie	Political, economic, literary. In French.	Georges Ottlik (<i>Dir.</i>)
(monthly)		

NEWS AGENCY

Magyar Távirati Iroda	Semi-official news agency.	Francis Zimmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Hungarian Telegraphic Agency)		

ICELAND

Capital: Reykjavík
Area: 39,709 square miles
Population: 108,870 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING CHRISTIAN X OF ICELAND AND DENMARK
Born in 1870; ascended throne May 14, 1912

Cabinet

Coalition

Appointed July 28, 1934

Premier

HERMANN JÓNASSON (Progressive)

PARLIAMENT

(Althing)

Speaker for joint sessions of both Houses: JÓN BALDVINSSON (Socialist)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Efri deild)

Election of June 24, 1934

Speaker: EINAR ÁRNASON (Progressive)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Nedri deild)

Election of June 24, 1934

Speaker: JORUNDUR BRYNJOLFSSON (Progressive)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Nationalist	6	Nationalist	14
Progressive	6	Progressive	10
Socialist	3	Socialist	7
Farmers	1	Farmers	2
Total	16	Total	33

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST PARTY: Formed by the fusion of the Conservative and Liberal Parties. Advocates strengthening of the national spirit, preserving the independence of the nation, and the loosening of all bonds of connection with Denmark except through the king. It stands for the stabilization and improvement of the country's finances and development of its natural resources.

Leaders: Magnús Gudmundsson (formerly Minister of Justice) and Ólafur Thors (M.P.).

PROGRESSIVE PARTY: Advocates general improvement in agriculture, better popular education, and particularly coöperation on an extended scale.

Leaders: Hermann Jónasson (Premier), Eysteinn Jónsson (Minister of Finance) and Jónas Jónsson (formerly Minister of Justice and Education).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates the ordinary program of moderate socialism.

Leaders: Hédinn Valdimarsson (M.P.), Jón Baldvinsson (Speaker of Parliament) and Haraldur Gudmundsson (Minister of Agriculture and Public Works).

FARMERS PARTY: Advocates general improvement in farming. Separated from the Progressive Party which is now allied with the Socialists.

Leaders: Thorsteinn Briem (M.P., formerly Minister of Education) and Jón Jónsson (M.P.).

PRESS

All papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Althýdubladid	Socialist.	Finnbogi R. Valdimarsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Framsókn	Progressive.	Gísli Brynjólfsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgunbladid	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Nýja Dagbladid	Progressive.	Gísli Gudmundsson and Hallgrímur Jónasson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Vísir	Nationalist.	Páll Steingrímsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heimdallur	Nationalist.	Sigurður Kristjánsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(three times weekly)		
Ísafold-Vörður (weekly)	Nationalist.	Jón Kjartansson and Valtýr Stefánsson (<i>Eds.</i>)
Tíminn (weekly)	Progressive.	Gísli Gudmundsson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Verslunartíðindi (monthly)	Trade journal.	Icelandic Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

INDIA

Winter Capital: New Delhi

Summer Capital: Simla

Area: 1,808,679 square miles (British India — 1,096,171; Indian States — 712,508)

Population: 352,837,778 (British India — 271,526,933; Indian States — 81,310,845)
(1931 census)

Ruler

H. M. EDWARD VIII, EMPEROR OF INDIA

(As Emperor, King Edward is the connecting link between the Indian States and British India)

Born in 1894; proclaimed Emperor of India January 22, 1936

Viceroy and Governor-General

THE EARL OF WILLINGDON *

Appointed December 19, 1930; assumed office April 18, 1931

Cabinet

The Viceroy's Council acts as a Cabinet. It consists of seven Executive Members holding the following portfolios: Army Department (the Commander-in-Chief); Home Department; Finance Department; Legislative Department (the Law Member); Commerce and Railways Department (the Commerce Member); Education, Health and Land Department; and Industries and Labor Department. The Viceroy himself holds the portfolio of the Foreign and Political Department. Appointments are non-political, being made by the Crown; three of the members must have served in India ten years. No limit of time is specified for tenure of office, but custom sets it at five years. The Council is not appointed as a whole, but individual members are appointed when necessary.

Premier

The functions of a premier are divided. The Viceroy presides over the Council, and can reject its advice if it conflicts with his view of what is essential for the safety, tranquillity or interests of British India. In the Legislative Assembly one of the Executive Members of Council acts as Leader of the House. In the present Assembly these duties are discharged by the Law Member, Sir N. N. Sircar.

* Lord Willingdon will be succeeded by the Marquess of Linlithgow in April, 1936.

PARLIAMENT *
(Central Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER (Council of State) <i>Five-year-term.</i>		LOWER CHAMBER (Legislative Assembly) <i>Three-year-term.</i>	
<i>President:</i> SIR MANECKJI DADABHOY (Nominated by Viceroy)		<i>President:</i> SIR ABDUR RAHIM	
Elected	34	Elected	105†
Nominated	26	Nominated	40
(Officials — 13, others — 13)		(Officials — 26, others — 14)	
Total	60	Total	145

* The Government of India Act, passed by the British Parliament in 1935, sets up a New Constitution, which has not yet come into operation, on the basis of an All-India Federation and Provincial Autonomy necessitating the ultimate reconstructing of the Central Legislature.

† In the election of 1934 the Congress Party, the Malaviya Nationalists and smaller groups won 57 seats. The balance of power was held by the Moslem League led by M. A. Jinnah.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The parties of India fall naturally into two main classes, those which co-operate with the Administration in trying to work the Constitution and in varying degrees support the Government, and those which do not.

CONGRESS PARTY: The party is opposed to the new Constitution but is divided as to whether its members should participate in the Government or not. It questions the right of the British Parliament to determine further stages of advance, and desires to attain complete independence for India. It started the civil disobedience movement, which aimed at paralyzing the administration. In May, 1934, it suspended civil disobedience, and formed the Congress Parliamentary Board to control the elections of Congress members to the Legislatures. Pandit Malaviya resigned and formed a separate "Nationalist" party to fight the award of separate electorates for the minority groups. The Congress Party is the best-organized political party in the country.

Leaders: M. K. Gandhi, Babu Rajendra Prasad, S. Satyamurthi, Bhulabhai Desai (Leader of Opposition in Legislative Assembly), Pandit Jawarharlal Nehru, Pandit Malaviya, Dr. B. C. Roy and Mrs. Naidu.

MODERATE OR LIBERAL PARTY: It desires Dominion Status as soon as possible but only by constitutional means. When it supports the Government does so critically. Includes wealthy caste Hindus of Western India and United Provinces.

Leaders: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, M. R. Jayakar and C. Y. Chintamani.

MOSLEM CONFERENCE AND MOSLEM LEAGUE: These two organizations represent the majority of the Moslem population. While advocating political advance on constitutional lines they give general support to the Government. The one issue on which the Moslems maintain a united front is the retention of separate electorates and weighted Moslem representation as provided by the Communal Award.

Leaders: H. H. the Agha Khan, Sir Mahommed Yakub, and M. A. Jinnah.

EUROPEANS: The Europeans believe in steady, orderly progress on "sound lines." They have supported the government. Their party organization is the

European Association with 34 branches and sub-branches throughout India. This, however, includes only a small proportion of the Europeans in India, who, in general, have not built up any political organization.

Leaders: G. Morgan (Legislative Assembly), J. S. Henderson (Council of State) and W. W. K. Page (President of the European Association).

NOMINATED: The nominated members have no definite program. They are nominated to secure the representation of particular interests. The officials necessarily support the Government. Though the majority of the others support the Government, on certain questions some of them take up an independent line of their own and vote with one of the parties.

Leader: Nripendra Nath Sircar (Leader of the House, Law Member of the Executive Council).

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Leader (Allahabad)	Liberal; moderately nationalistic.	Newspapers, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) C. Y. Chintamani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bombay Chronicle (Bombay)	Organ of Indian National Congress; one of political critics of Government in Western India.	Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) S. A. Brelvi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening News of India . . . (Bombay)	Evening edition of <i>Times of India</i> .	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Times of India (Bombay)	Leading English daily of Western India; supported by official and commercial circles.	Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Francis Low (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advance (Calcutta)	Congress; faction of the late J. M. Sen Gupta; extreme.	B. N. Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Amrita Bazar Patrika . . . (Calcutta)	Oldest daily published by Indians; Congress; extreme.	"A. B. P." Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Tushar Kanti Ghosh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Forward (Calcutta)	Congress; extreme.	Dr. B. C. Roy (<i>Prop.</i>) P. K. Chakrabarti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star of India (Calcutta)	Moslem owned; British edited; pro-Moslem in policy.	Muslim Press & Publications, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) H. George Franks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Statesman (Calcutta and Delhi)	Represents Conservative British opinion; supports the new Constitution; a Delhi edition was started in 1931; largest circulation in India.	Ray Knight & Sons (<i>Props.</i>) Arthur Moore (<i>Ed. Delhi</i>) W. C. Wordsworth (<i>Act. Ed. Calcutta</i>)
Hindustan Times (Delhi)	Nationalist paper.	P. Joseph (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Gazette (Karachi)	Constitutional; chiefly concerned with commercial interests.	W. A. Myatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sind Observer (Karachi)	Liberal.	K. Puniah (<i>Ed.</i>)
Civil and Military Gazette . (Lahore)	British; conservative political and commercial paper.	E. H. Hardy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Times (Lahore)	Moslem; moderate.	Abdul Hamid Khan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune (Lahore)	Advanced Nationalist.	Kali Nath Roy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pioneer (Lucknow)	Constitutional.	The Pioneer and Civil and Military Gazette, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Desmond Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindu (Madras)	Independent Indian daily; published in English; Nationalist but not irresponsible.	K. Srinivasan (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Justice (Madras)	Liberal; organ of Justice Party.	The South Indian People's Association, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) T. A. V. Nathan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Madras Mail (Madras)	Represents English opinion; constitutional.	A. H. Hayles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Daily News (Rangoon)	Moderate nationalist; advocates Indian interests in Burma.	H. A. Hamid (<i>Prop.</i>) Y. D. Motala (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Gazette (Rangoon)	Conservative.	H. Smiles (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rangoon Times (Rangoon)	Conservative.	M. Williams (<i>Prop.</i>) W. J. Grant (<i>Ed.</i>)
Capital (Calcutta) (weekly)	The leading financial weekly in India.	Capital, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) G. W. Tyson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Modern Review (Calcutta) (monthly)	Nationalist; illustrated.	Ramananda Chatterjee (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Indian Review (Madras) (monthly)	Moderate nationalist.	G. A. Natesan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hindustan Review (monthly) (Patna)	Established in 1899; political; general circulation.	S. Sinha (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Associated Press of India (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	U. N. Sen (<i>Ed.</i>)
United Press of India . . . (Calcutta, Delhi, etc.)	Independent.	Sen Gupta (<i>Ed.</i>)

INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

Seat: Geneva
Founded in 1919

The International Labor Organization was instituted by the Peace Conference of Paris (1919), and its Constitution forms Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and the corresponding Parts of the other Treaties of Peace. It is an official association of 61 States which seeks the improvement of the conditions of labour by international action.

The United States of America became a Member of the International Labor Organization on August 20, 1934. Brazil and Japan retained their membership when they resigned from the League of Nations.

The International Labor Organization consists of (a) the general Conference of the Members; (b) the Governing Body of the International Labor Office and (c) the International Labor Office itself.

The International Labor Conference meets at least once a year and each State is required to send four delegates, two of whom represent the Governments, while the other two represent the employers' and workers' organizations respectively. The decisions of the Conference on its agenda take the form of Draft Conventions and Recommendations, and are submitted to the competent authority in each country by the Government with a view to ratification or other action.

The Governing Body consists of 32 persons, 16 of whom represent the Governments, while 8 represent the employers and 8 the workers. The Governing Body usually meets four times a year, and the term of office of the members is three years. The latter are elected by the Conference, with the exception that the eight States of chief industrial importance are always entitled to appoint Government members. Special provision is made to ensure adequate representation of non-European States.

The International Labor Office is under the control of the Governing Body. In addition to preparing the agenda of the Governing Body and the Conference, the Office conducts research into a wide field of industrial and economic problems. It also collects and supplies information relating to social and industrial questions throughout the world, and issues periodical publications and various studies on aspects of these problems.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE OFFICIALS

Director

H. B. BUTLER (British). Appointed July, 1932

Assistant Director

E. J. PHELAN (Irish). Appointed January, 1920

Assistant Director

G. E. DI PALMA-CASTIGLIONE (Italian). Appointed February, 1920

Assistant Director

F. MAURETTE (French). Appointed October, 1924

Assistant Director

JOHN G. WINANT (American). Appointed May 1935, resigned September 30, 1935

There are in addition 15 Chiefs of Section and some 400 officials

IRAQ

Capital: Baghdad

Area: 177,148 square miles

Population: 3,500,000 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING GHAZI I

Born in 1912; ascended throne September 8, 1933

Cabinet

Appointed March 17, 1935

Premier

YASIN PASHA EL HASHIMI

PARLIAMENT

A National Constituent Assembly was convened on March 27, 1924, and drafted a Constitution which came into force on March 21, 1924. According to its terms Iraq is a constitutional, hereditary, monarchy with a parliamentary form of government. Parliament consists of a Senate of 20 members, nominated by the King, and an elected Chamber of 108 deputies.

Iraq, formerly a part of the Ottoman Empire, was recognized as an independent kingdom by the treaty with Great Britain of October 10, 1922. Great Britain assumed, at the same time, a mandate for Iraq on behalf of the League of Nations. Following the treaty of alliance of June 30, 1930, between Great Britain and Iraq the mandate was abolished and Iraq admitted as a sovereign state to membership in the League of Nations on October 3, 1932.

PARTY PROGRAMS

Elections to Parliament were last held in August, 1935, but no definite parties with stable organizations exist. Generally a Progressive Party led by Jaafar Pasha and Nuri Pasha as Said, and a Nationalist Party led by Yasin Pasha el Hashimi are alternating as the Government and Opposition. Both groups are strongly nationalistic and pan-Arab. The Progressive Party under the leadership of the late King Faisal was inclined to coöperation with Great Britain in the attainment of its program. The present Cabinet consists of members of the Nationalist Party, but the two leading members of the Progressive Party accepted the portfolios of Foreign Affairs and War to demonstrate the national unity of all parties in Iraq.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political affiliation, etc.</i>
Iraq Times	Independent; in Arabic and English.
Al Iraq	Old Arabic paper; pro-Government.
Al Bilad	Pro-Government.
Al Tariq	Organ of Nuri Pasha as Said.
Al-Alam ul-Arabi	Independent.
Al-Istiklal	Originally extremist; pro-Government.

IRISH FREE STATE

(SAORSTAT EIREANN)

Capital: Dublin

Area: 26,601 square miles (exclusive of larger rivers and lakes)

Population: 3,014,000 (1934 estimate)

Governor-General

DONAL BUCKLEY

Appointed November 25, 1932

Executive Council

Appointed February 8, 1933

President

EAMON DE VALERA (Fianna Fáil)

Elected by Lower Chamber on March 9, 1932

Re-elected on February 8, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Oireachtas)

UPPER CHAMBER *

(Seanad Eireann)

Election of December, 1934 (nine-year term; renewed by thirds every three years)

Chairman: T. W. WESTROPP BENNETT (Cumann na nGaedheal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Cumann na nGaedheal	21
Fianna Fáil	19
Labor	7
Farmers	4
Independents	9
Total	60

* On December 12, 1935, the Lower Chamber voted to abolish the Senate. The measure becomes law 60 days after it is signed by President de Valera. He proposes to set up a new chamber representative of economic, industrial and agricultural interests, to have certain revisionary powers but without veto powers held by the present Senate.

LOWER CHAMBER

(Dáil Eireann)

Last general election, January, 1933 (five-year term)

Speaker:† FRANK FAHY (Fianna Fáil)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Fianna Fáil	77
United Ireland Party (Cumann na nGaedheal—48, Centre—11, Independents—9)	67
Labor	8
The Speaker (Fianna Fáil)	1
Total	153

† The Speaker is not required to vacate his seat at a general election.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FIANNA FÁIL PARTY: Advocates the fostering of Irish agriculture and industries by means of tariffs, import restrictions and subsidies; the promotion of the Irish language and culture; the development of the mineral and power resources of the Irish Free State; the revision of financial relations with Great Britain, so as to free the Irish Free State of payments hitherto made; the

reestablishment of the unity of Ireland, and the achievement of the status of an independent republic on friendly relations with Great Britain.

Leaders: Eamon de Valera (President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs), Seán T. O'Kelly (Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for Local Government and Public Health), P. J. Rutledge (Minister of Justice), Gerald Boland (Minister for Posts and Telegraphs) and Oscar Traynor (Joint Honorary Secretaries of the Party).

UNITED IRELAND PARTY (Fine Gael): Advocates promotion of friendly relations with Northern Ireland (six counties of Ulster) leading towards political unity of Ireland as an independent State-member of the British Commonwealth of Nations; urges development of the Free State as a separate economic unit, with Irish language and culture; economic, educational and civic progress; assistance to home industry by tariffs and otherwise, full development of agriculture including marketing of Irish products—development of natural resources.

Leaders: William T. Cosgrave, T.D. (President of Party, formerly President of the Executive Council), James M. Dillon, T.D., Dr. T. F. O'Higgins, T.D. and Commandant Edward Cronin (Vice Presidents of Party), Peter Nugent, B.L. and Timothy Linehan (Hon. Secretaries of Party).

LABOR PARTY: Has a socialistic program advocating advancement of labor's interest; similar to British Labor Party.

Leader: William Norton.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Evening Herald	Independent; nationalist.	M. H. J. Brunicardi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Mail	Independent; conservative.	James W. Whitehead (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Independent	Independent; nationalist.	Frank Geary (<i>Ed.</i>)
Irish Times	Conservative; formerly Unionist.	R. Maire Smyllie (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Irish Press	Supports Fianna Fáil.	John Herlihy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cork Examiner. (Cork)	Independent; nationalist; former Parliamentary paper backing John Redmond.	Thomas Crosby & Sons (<i>Props.</i>)
United Ireland (weekly) . .	Political; organ of United Ireland Party.	Star Publishing Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Free State Farmer (monthly)	Independent; farmer's organ.	Wilson Hartnell Co. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Irish Trade Journal (monthly)	Economic and commercial.	Department of Industry and Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Studies (quarterly)	Political, economic, literary, and scientific.	Rev. Fr. Connolly, S.J. (<i>Ed.</i>)

ITALY

Capital: Rome

Area: 119,713 square miles

Population: 42,870,000 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING VICTOR EMANUEL III

Born in 1869; ascended throne July 29, 1900

Cabinet

Fascist

Reorganized January 24, 1935

Head of the Government

BENITO MUSSOLINI (Fascist)

(Also Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Corporations, Minister of War, Minister of the Navy, Minister of Aviation, Minister of Colonies, Commander-General of the Fascist Militia and Duce of the Fascist Party)

FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL

According to the law of December 9, 1928, the Fascist Grand Council is the "supreme organ coördinating and uniting all the activities of the régime". The Grand Council acts as consultative body in all cases specified by the Law. The advice of the Grand Council must be sought on all questions of a constitutional character, including the following subjects: succession to the throne, relations between Church and State, international agreements involving territorial changes. It designates the deputies for the Lower Chamber. The composition of the Council as provided by the Law of December 9, 1928, has been modified by the Law of December 14, 1929. The members fall into three categories: (1) *Life Members*. The Quadrumvirs of the March on Rome shall be members for "an unlimited period of time." (2) *Functional Members*. The following are members because of their functions in other offices, for the entire period of such functions: the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies; the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Justice, Finance, Education, Agriculture and Forests, and Corporations; the President of the Italian Academy; the Secretary and two Vice-Secretaries of the Fascist Party; the Commander-in-Chief of the National Fascist Militia; the President of the Special Court for the Defense of the State; and the two Presidents of the National Confederations of Employers and of Employees in Agriculture and Industry. (3) *Extraordinary Members*. Designated by a decree of the Head of the Government from among "persons who have deserved well of the Nation and of the cause of the Fascist Revolution." They may be reappointed. In a similar manner such appointments may be revoked at any time. The number of Extraordinary Members is not fixed. In category two only the President of the Chamber of Deputies is designated by the assembly; the others are appointed to their offices by the Head of the Government.

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Senato)

Senators are appointed for life by the King on the proposal of the Head of the Government. They are chosen from a number of categories listed in the Constitution, of which the principal are as follows: Church (no churchman has entered the Senate since 1870), High Military and Civil Service, Politics, Wealth, Science, Art, and Letters.

The number of Senators is not limited, but generally there are between 350 and 400. Senators are not listed under party headings. The present Government has a large majority in the Senate, although many Senators fail to take part in the voting of the most extreme Fascist measures. Others abstain from attending the sittings. What hidden opposition exists in the intellectual field is headed by one or two Senators who sometimes utter some prudent criticism.

LOWER CHAMBER (Camera dei Deputati)

Party	Representation
Fascist	400

Under the electoral law the Fascist Grand Council draws up a list of 400 candidates, taking into account nominations from the recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations of employers, employees, professional classes, scientific, charitable, and other institutions designated by the Government. The list is voted upon by citizens twenty-one years of age or over, and also by citizens between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one who are married and have children — providing they fulfill one of several specified conditions, among which are payment of an annual contribution to a trade organization, payment of a certain amount in taxes, receipt of an income, salary, pension, or other permanent payment from the state, provinces, or municipalities, and membership in the clergy of the Roman Catholic or another recognized church. Votes are to be registered by "Yes" and "No" as to approval of the list drawn up by the Grand Council. In case of disapproval, the Court of Appeal at Rome is to order a new election with competing lists, which may be nominated by recognized (*i.e.*, Fascist) organizations with 5,000 regularly enrolled members.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

FASCIST PARTY: The functions of the Fascist party were defined by the Grand Council in a statute adopted in 1926 and amended in 1929 and 1932. The Party declares that the Fasci are a civil militia at the orders of the Duce and at the service of the state, and that its principal aim is to achieve the greatness of the Italian people. It declares that it supports the monarchy (although the law of December 9, 1928 admits the right of the Fascist Grand Council to designate in case there is the necessity to establish a new order for the succession to the throne); favors a strongly centralized local state government entrusted to officials appointed by the central government; exercises strict control over all associations and the press; refers all labor disputes to special courts, with lockouts and strikes declared illegal; free labor unions have been abolished, the interests of both workers and employers being handled by various national confederations strictly supervised by the government. In *foreign policy*

the Party is nationalistic, expansionist, and skeptical of the present form of the League of Nations. The Party is directed by the Secretary, appointed by royal decree, and the Provincial Federal Secretaries, appointed by the Head of the Government.

Leader: Benito Mussolini (Head of the Government).

Secretary: Achille Starace.

In November, 1926, the Fascist Government suppressed all parties in Italy with the exception of the Fascist Party. Article 4 of the Law of November 25, 1926, states: "Anyone reorganizing under new names the associations dissolved by the police shall be liable to 3 to 5 years' imprisonment; anyone belonging to these illegal organizations, or carrying on propaganda for the doctrines, programs, or methods of action of such organizations shall receive from 2 to 5 years' imprisonment." An official press communique stated that the Liberal Party was not included among the parties suppressed, but in practice this party also fell under the ban as it was not allowed to organize meetings or to publish newspapers. According to Article 43 of the Concordat of February 11, 1929, confirmed after a bitter struggle by an agreement on September 2, 1931, Catholics are allowed to preserve their organizations in the *Azione Cattolica*, under the control of the Vatican and the bishops, provided they do not take part in political activities. Most of the liberal, republican, and socialist leaders, as well as the Secretary and leader of the *Partito Popolare* (Christian Democratic Party) are now living abroad.

PRESS

As all opposition papers in Italy have been suppressed or transformed into Fascist organs, no distinction is any longer to be made in the political affiliations of the existing Italian press. All are Fascist.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Giornale d'Italia	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro Fascista	Gherardo Casini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messaggero	F. Malgeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piccolo (noon edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i>).	
Popolo di Roma	Paolo de Cristofaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tevere	T. Interlandi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna-Idea Nazionale	Roberto Forges-Davanzati (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Mezzogiorno (Bari)	Raffaele Gorboux (<i>Ed.</i>)
Avvenire d'Italia	A. Manzini (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Resto del Carlino	G. B. Sangiorgi (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bologna)	
Regime Fascista	Roberto Farinacci (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
(Cremona)	
Nazione (Florence)	M. Maffii (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale di Genova (Genoa)	Giorgio Pini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lavoro	Giuseppe Canepa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Genoa)	
Ambrosiano (Milan)	Giulio Benedetti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Corriere della Sera	Crespi Bros. (<i>Propr.</i>)
(Milan)	Aldo Borelli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo d'Italia	Founded by Benito Mussolini
(Milan)	Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>)
Secolo-Sera (Milan)	Gastone Gorrieri (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mattino	Vico Pellizzari (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Naples)	

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Roma (Naples)		Carlo Nazzaro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Popolo di Trieste (Trieste)		Michele Risolo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazzetta del Popolo (Turin)		E. Amicucci (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stampa (Turin)		Senator Agnelli (<i>Prop.</i>) A. Signoretti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echi e Commenti (weekly)	Political.	Alberto de Marinis (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Voce d'Italia (weekly)	Weekly edition of <i>Giornale d'Italia</i> .	Virginio Gayda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nuova Antologia (semi-monthly)	Political, literary, scientific.	L. Federzoni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bibliografia Fascista (monthly)	Bibliography of Fascism.	Emilio Bodrero (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economia	Economic and sociological.	L. Livi, E. Casalini, G. Arias and V. Fresco (<i>Eds.</i>)
Gerarchia (monthly)	Political and economic.	Benito Mussolini (<i>Founder</i>) Vito Mussolini (<i>Ed.</i>) Carlo Ravasio (<i>Sub. Ed.</i>) Enrico Cavacchioli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Illustrazione Italiana (Milan) (weekly)		
L'Azione Coloniale (weekly)	Colonial politics.	Marco Pomilio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politica (monthly)	Political and international.	Francesco Coppola (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rassegna Italiana (monthly)	Political, economic, artistic, and literary.	Tommaso Sillani (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rivista Bancaria (monthly)	Financial and economic.	Giuseppe Bianchini (<i>Ed.</i>)

No non-Fascist papers are now published in Italy. Some former editors of suppressed anti-Fascist periodicals publish papers abroad as follows:

Nuovo Avanti (weekly) (Paris)	Socialist.	Pietro Nenni (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giustizia e Libertá (weekly) (Paris)	Democratic with Socialist leanings.	Carlo Rosselli (<i>Ed.</i>)
Azione Popolare (weekly). (Paris)	Communist.	
Stato Operaio (monthly) (Paris)	Communist.	
L'Avvenire del Lavoratore (Zürich)	Published weekly.	Angelica Balabanov (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agenzia Stefani	Official.	Giovanni Cappelletto (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Roma	Semi-official.	Virginio Gayda (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agenzia Volta	Economic news.	Giorgio Colombo (<i>Dir.</i>)

JAPAN

Capital: Tokyo

Area: 260,644 square miles (including possessions)

Population (including Korea and other possessions): 94,938,074 (1933 estimate)

Ruler

EMPEROR HIROHITO

Born in 1901; ascended throne December 25, 1926

Cabinet

National

Appointed July 8, 1934

Premier

ADMIRAL KEISUKE OKADA

PARLIAMENT

(Teikoku-Gikai)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Kizokuin)

*Members for life — 192; balance elected from
and by special groups for seven years*

President: PRINCE FUMIMARO KONOYE
(Kayokai)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Shuugiin)

Election of February 20, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: KUNIMATSU HAMADA (Sei-
yukai)

<i>Groups *</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Kenkyukai	†156	Seiyukai	†260
Koseikai	67	Minseito	118
Koyu Kurabu	37	National League	30
Dowakai	35	Non-partisan	26
Kayokai	42	Proletarian (Labor) (Shakai Tai- shu — 3, State Socialist — 1)	4
Doseikai	23	Vacant	28
Non-partisan (consisting chiefly of the higher hereditary peer- age)	32	Total	466
Members of the Imperial Family	18		
Total	410		

* Strictly speaking, the Upper Chamber is not divided into political parties analogous to the Lower Chamber. There are, however, officially recognized groups as listed above.

† The number of members classified by political groups (for Upper Chamber) and political parties (for Lower House) is that on the closing day of the last session (67th session ended on March 25, 1935) of the Parliament.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Until recently the right to vote was created by the payment of a direct tax to the Imperial Government. The electorate was divided in a general way along the lines of the interests of the voters. The Election Law as it was amended in 1925 removed the tax qualification and increased the electorate from 3,500,000 taxpayers to over 13,000,000 persons.

Owing to their representation some differentiation is discernible in the aims of the principal parties:

RIKKEN SEIYUKAI: This party now commands an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber. The party was in control of the Government from December 13, 1931, to May 26, 1932, when it relinquished power because of the assassination of its leader and the then Premier, Tsuyoshi Inukai, by a group of naval officers and military cadets. Owing to the political crisis which resulted, a super-party Cabinet was installed. As it represents to a great degree the interests of the landowners, the Seiyukai in *domestic affairs* advocates the construction of railways, which are Government-owned, roads, irrigation works, etc., to enhance the value of property and promote the well-being of the inhabitants of the rural districts. It is now advocating thorough-going relief of the agriculturists and devalorization of the yen, a "Five Year Plan" for industry, general reorganization of administrative system and reduction in national and local taxes. In *foreign affairs* it advocates a "positive policy," stresses the importance of commercial expansion in China and the development by Japanese of Manchuria and Mongolia, and is inclined to support the Japanese military adventures on the mainland of Asia. The late Kaku Mori, one of its leaders, has spoken strongly in favor of the "Back to Asia" movement. The Seiyukai party is strongly opposed to the Okada Government.

Leaders: Kisaburo Suzuki (President of the party and formerly Minister of Justice and Minister of Home Affairs), Jotaro Yamamoto (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway), Fusanosuke Kuhara (formerly Minister of Communications), Kunisuke Okazaki (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Teijiro Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Agriculture and Forestry), Chuzo Mitsuchi (formerly Minister of Finance and Railways), Ichiro Hatoyama (formerly Minister of Education), Yonezo Mayeda (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry), Kenkichi Yoshizawa (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs), Takeji Kawamura (formerly President of the South Manchuria Railway) and Heikichi Ogawa (formerly Minister of Justice).

RIKKEN MINSEITO: The Minseito is the result of the amalgamation in 1927 of the former Kenseikai and the Seiyu Honto, which was composed of certain disaffected elements in the Seiyukai. For two years prior to 1932, the Minseito commanded an absolute majority in the Lower Chamber of the Diet, but in the general elections of February 20, 1932, the Seiyukai obtained an absolute majority, the Minseito falling to second place. Later the Minseito lost more seats by the desertion of Mr. Adachi and his followers. The Minseito advocates the gold standard, economy of national and local expenditure, national economic planning and relief for agriculture and the fishing industry. In *foreign affairs* it advocates peace and conciliation, but as regards Manchurian and Mongolian questions, their fundamental and positive settlement; favors an economical and scientific system of national defence. The Minseito Party has supported the Okada Government.

Leaders: Chuji Machida (President of Party and Minister of Commerce and Industry), Baron Wakatsuki (formerly Premier), Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto (formerly Minister of Home Affairs), Genji Matsuda (Minister of Education), Masanosuke Kato (Crown Member of House of Peers), Hashio Yamakawa (formerly Director of the Legislation Board), Ryuzo Tanaka (formerly Minister of Education), Takukichi Kawasaki (formerly Director of Legislation Board), Matajiro Koizumi (formerly Minister of Communications), Ryutaro Nagai

(formerly Minister of Overseas Affairs) and Magoichi Tawara (formerly Minister of Commerce and Industry).

NATIONAL LEAGUE (Kokumin Domei): A new party of Fascist complexion formally organized in December, 1932, by Kenzo Adachi whose tactics overthrew the Minseito Cabinet and the gold standard in 1931. Some 30 members of the Diet have deserted other parties to join it. It advocates abandonment of economic liberalism, establishment of controlled economy, replacement of the Cabinet by a National Council of State responsible to the Emperor, present cabinet members to become secretaries at the head of departments.

Leaders: Kenzo Adachi (President of Party, formerly Home Minister), Joichi Yamaji, Seigo Nakano, Kan-ichi Otake and Ichiro Kiyose (Members of Parliament).

SOCIALIST PEOPLES' PARTY: Organized in July, 1932, by the amalgamation of the former Shakai Minshuto (Social Democrat Party) and the Zenkoku Ronoto (All-Japan Labor-Farmer Party). It advocates the destruction of capitalism and the emancipation of the proletariat. The president of the party is Isoh Abe, formerly Professor at Waseda University, founder of the Japan Fabian Society, and former President of the old Social Democrat Party; and Chief Secretary Hisashi Aso, formerly President of the All-Japan Labor-Farmer Party. The Party claims to have 300,000 members. It is supported by over twenty unions of laborers, farmers and seamen.

Leaders: Isoh Abe (President of Party), Hisashi Aso (Secretary of Party), Kan-ichiro Kamei (Member of Parliament), Iwasaburo Takano, Motojiro Sugiyama, Bunji Suzuki, Toyohiko Kagawa and Kunitaro Hamada (Adviser).

PROLETARIAN PARTIES: Three proletarian parties existed up to July, 1933, these being the Socialist Peoples' Party (Shakai Taishuto) the Japan State Socialist Party (Nippon Kokka Shakaito) and the New Japan National League (Shin Nippon Kokumin Domei). The Japan State Socialist Party, organized in May, 1932, by Katsumaro Akamatsu, formerly a leader of the old Social Democrat Party, and his followers, went out of existence in July, 1933, as the result of a split in the party which occurred as a consequence of the secession of its leader, Akamatsu, from the party. Of the two remaining proletarian parties only the Socialist Peoples' Party now exists as a political unit. The party is represented in the Lower Chamber with three members. The other party, i.e., the New Japan National League, which was organized in May, 1932, with Yasaburo Shimonaka as its leader, has sunk into insignificance as a political unit. Its platform advocates state socialism with a touch of fascism but its attitude is rather indefinite and somewhat changeable, varying according to the tone of public opinion, particularly of the proletarian classes. The Socialist Peoples' Party is the only political party representing the proletarian and labor interests in the House of Representatives, where it is represented with three members. The constant dissolution and fusion of the labor groups in Japan form the greatest weakness of the labor movement.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chugai Shogyo Shimpo . . .	Independent; leading commercial paper in Japan; founded in 1876; conservative.	Tokichi Tanaka (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Kohama (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chuo Shimbun	Seiyukai tendency; small circulation.	Katsuzo Horikawa (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Nakajima (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hochi Shimbun	Minseito tendency; fairly large circulation.	Seiji Noma (<i>Pres.</i>) Shiro Terada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Advertiser	Leading English-language paper (American); independent.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Prop.</i>) Nicholas Ladford (<i>Ed.</i>)
Japan Times and Mail	In English; Japanese owned and edited; pro-Government; organ of the Foreign Office, by which it is subsidized.	Hitoshi Ashida (<i>Pres.</i>) Yoshio Nitobe (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Jiji Shimpō	Independent; conservative; large circulation; influential in business and political circles.	Ikunoshin Kadono (<i>Pres.</i>) Ei-ichi Nishizawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kokumin Shimbun	Chauvinistic; organ for military groups.	Mariji Shiki (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Yamanouchi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miyako Shimbun	Independent.	Eisuke Fukuda (<i>Pres.</i>) Hideo Watanabe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Asahi Shimbun	Independent; liberal; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Asahi Shimbun</i> .	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) M. Mitoro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun . .	Small circulation.	H. Chiba (<i>Prop.</i>)
Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun	Independent; sensational; wide circulation.	Masajiro Kimura (<i>Pres.</i>) Toshio Kusuda (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Tokyo Nichi Nichi Shimbun .	Independent; popular; large circulation; under same ownership as <i>Osaka Mainichi Shimbun</i> ; has English edition.	Minoru Oka (<i>Pres.</i>) K. Okazaki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yomiuri Shimbun	Independent; literary; fairly large circulation.	Matsutaro Shoriki (<i>Prop.</i>) K. Shibata (<i>Ed.</i>)
Manchuria Daily News (Dairen, Kwantung Leased Territory)	Founded 1908 as semi-official organ of Manchuria Railway Co.; only English language paper in Manchuria.	Yasutaro Takayanagi (<i>Pres.</i>) Noboru Nakano (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Japan Chronicle (Kobe)	British; critical; radical tendencies; in English.	D. G. Young (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>) A. M. Young (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kobe Yushin Nippo (Kobe)	Independent; commercial news; wide circulation in Kobe.	Kazuo Nakai (<i>Pres.</i>) H. Okuzawa (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Shin Aichi (Nagoya)	Independent; large circulation in Nagoya.	Yukichi Oshima (<i>Pres.</i>) Hitoshi Tanaka (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Osaka Asahi Shimbun (Osaka)	Independent; liberal; one of most influential dailies in Japan; large circulation.	Sei-ichi Ueno (<i>Pres.</i>) Joji Harada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Jiji Shimpō (Osaka)	Independent; small circulation.	N. Shindo (<i>Pres.</i>) G. Shiozawa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Osaka Mainichi Shimbun . . . (Osaka)	Independent; popular, large circulation; excellent news-service; has English edition.	Minoru Oka (<i>Pres.</i>) Shigoro Takaishi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yokohama Boyeki Shimpō . . (Yokohama)	Good commercial newspaper.	Ichiro Miyake (<i>Pres.</i>) Y. Seno-o (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keijo Nippo (Seoul, Korea)	Wide circulation in Chosen.	Akiho Tokizane (<i>Pres.</i>) T. Takata (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Trans-Pacific (weekly)	Political, social, and economic; in English.	B. W. Fleisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Contemporary Japan (quarterly)	Political and economic; designed to inform foreign opinion and influence it favorably to Japan; subsidized by Foreign Office; in English.	Foreign Affairs Assn. of Japan (<i>Pub.</i>) K. Inahara (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Domei Tsushinsha . . . (Japan Federated News Agency)	Independent; affiliated with Associated Press and Reut- ers.	Yukichi Iwanaga (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Nippon Dempo Tushinsha . (Japan Telegraph News Agency)	Independent; connected with American United Press.	Hoshiro Mitsunaga (<i>Pres.</i>)

LATVIA

Capital: Riga

Area: 24,440 square miles

Population: 1,900,045 (1930 census)

President

ALBERTS KVIESIS

Reëlected 1933, for a three-year term

Cabinet

Assumed power May 15, 1934

Premier

Dr. KARLIS ULMANIS

PARLIAMENT

(Saeima)

Parliament was dissolved on May 15, 1934, pending reform of the Constitution. Legislative functions were assumed by the Council of Ministers on May 18, 1934.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

All political parties in Latvia have been suspended. The present Government, which took over power on May 15, 1934, through the proclamation of martial law and the suspension of the Parliament, is under the leadership of Mr. Karlis Ulmanis (President of the Council) and General J. Balodis (Minister of War). The other members of the Cabinet are Margers Skujenieks (Vice Premier), Vilis Gulbis (Minister of Interior), Alfreds Berzins (Vice-Minister of Interior), Janis Birznieks (Minister of Agriculture), Vladislavs Rubuls (Minister of Social Welfare), Ludvigs Ekis (Minister of Finance), Bernhards Einbergs (Minister of Communications), Prof. A. Tentelis (Minister of Education) and Hermans Apsits (Minister of Justice). In its proclamation to the people of May 16, 1934, the Government announced that its program was to establish a prosperous and united Latvia, free from political factions, class distinctions and foreign influence. The economic program of the Government has been based on the maintenance of the gold standard, protection and assistance to the agricultural population, and the maintenance of a balanced foreign trade through the restriction of imports and the stimulation of exports. Its social program aims to further the development of a nationalistic, purely Lettish state with the elimination of all minority cultures and influences. The Government is severely opposed to communistic and socialistic activities. Its foreign policy is based on coöperation with the League of Nations, the maintenance of Latvian independence and the development of closer relations with Lithuania and Estonia.

PRESS

Many newspapers were suppressed when the present Government came into power and those remaining are closely censored and thus have no particular political affiliations. Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Brīva Zeme	J. Druva (<i>Ed.</i>)
Juanais Vords	J. Uljans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunakas Zinas	Em. Benjamin (<i>Prop.</i>)
Latvijas Kareivis	Col. A. Plensners (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pehdeja Brihdi	O. Liepins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Rundschau	R. Ruetz & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Rīts	A. Grins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Segodnia	A. Kosovic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Segodnia Večerom	A. Kosovic (<i>Ed.</i>)
Valdības Vestnesis	M. Arons (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semgales Balss (Jelgava)	J. Pavlovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurzemes Vards (Liepāja)	K. Gramatnieks (<i>Ed.</i>)
Libausche Zeitung (Liepāja)	A. Meijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Latgolas Vords (Rēzekne)	P. Rudzaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rigasche Post	Rob. Riedel (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)	
Ekonomists	J. Bokalders (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)	

NEWS AGENCY

Latvijas Telegrāfa	Latvian telegraph agency.	K. Roze (<i>Dir.</i>)
Agentūra		

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Seat of Administration: Geneva, Switzerland

Founded January 10, 1920

THE COVENANT

The organization and functions of the League are governed by a Covenant of twenty-six articles which form Part I of the Treaty of Versailles and other Peace Treaties, and which may be amended by a unanimous vote of the Council and a majority of the Assembly. The Covenant lays down the conditions of admission and withdrawal of States Members; the powers and procedure of the Council and the Assembly; the duties of the permanent secretariat; the obligations for the reduction of armaments; a procedure for the prevention of war; a system for the pacific settlement of disputes; provision for the reconsideration of treaties; a charter for the international administration of certain undeveloped territories; provisions for the international consideration of certain social and economic questions; the direction of certain international Bureaus; and the registration of all international treaties.

THE ASSEMBLY

Each member State has one vote in the Assembly and may have up to three delegates. The Assembly meets annually in Geneva on the nearest Monday to September tenth. It may hold extraordinary sessions. The Assembly lays down the program of work from year to year, votes the budget, admits new members, and elects the non-permanent members of the Council and, with the Council, the Judges of the Permanent Court of International Justice. The Assembly has power to deal with "any matter within the sphere of action of the League or affecting the peace of the world."

STATES MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Abyssinia	Finland	Norway
Afghanistan	France	Panama
Albania	Great Britain	Paraguay
Argentina	Greece	Persia (Iran)
Australia	Guatemala	Peru
Austria	Haiti	Poland
Belgium	Honduras	Portugal
Bolivia	Hungary	Rumania
Bulgaria	India	Salvador
Canada	Iraq	Siam
Chile	Irish Free State	South Africa (Union of)
China	Italy	Spain
Colombia	Latvia	Sweden
Cuba	Liberia	Switzerland
Czechoslovakia	Lithuania	Turkey
Denmark	Luxembourg	Uruguay
Dominican Republic	Mexico	U. S. S. R.
Ecuador	Netherlands	Venezuela
Estonia	New Zealand	Yugoslavia
	Nicaragua	

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

STATES NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Brazil *	Germany *	Liechtenstein
Costa Rica *	Hejaz	Monaco
Danzig, Free City of	Iceland	San Marino
Egypt	Japan *	United States

* Formerly a member but withdrew.

THE COUNCIL

The Council is composed of fourteen States Members, of which four are permanent and ten are non-permanent members. Three non-permanent members are elected annually for a period of three years, three retiring each year. One non-permanent seat was provisionally created in 1933 for a period of three years. The question of the number of non-permanent members is to be reconsidered toward the end of this period. States Members of the Council are represented by one delegate with one vote. The Council meets three times annually — usually at Geneva — in January, May, and September, and may hold extraordinary sessions.

The Council acts as a supervisory and executive organ on the basis of the Assembly resolutions, special clauses of the Covenant, or special items in the peace treaties. It is also a body for mediation and conciliation of disputes, and an agency for inquiry and report on the basis of Articles XI, XV, and XVII of the Covenant. Finally, it deals with reports of Permanent and Special Commissions, and in general supervises the work of the Secretariat.

COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP IN 1935-1936

<i>States Members</i>	<i>Representatives</i>
Argentina	M. RUIZ GUINAZU
Australia	MR. BRUCE
Chile	M. RIVAS VICUNA
Denmark	M. MUNCH
Ecuador	M. ZALDUMBIDE
France †	M. LAVAL
Great Britain †	MR. EDEN
Italy †	BARON ALOISI
Poland	M. BECK
Portugal	M. DE VASCONCELLOS
Rumania	M. TITULESCO
Spain	M. DE MADARIAGA
Turkey	CEMAL HÜSNÜ BEY
U. S. S. R. †	M. LITVINOV

† Permanent members.

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES

In addition to the Assembly and the Council which are responsible for the general direction and supervision of the League's policy, there are various bodies appointed by the Assembly or Council to deal with particular aspects of the League's work and in general to advise the Assembly and the Council.

FINANCES

The revenues of the League are derived from contributions of Member States. There are also contributions from Member and non-Member States, and from private bodies or individuals.

The total budget of the League (which includes the expenses of the International Labor Organization and the Permanent Court of International Justice) for 1936 amounts to 28,279,901 gold francs.

THE SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General

JOSEPH AVENOL (French). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

PABLO DE AZCARATE (Spanish). Appointed July, 1933

Deputy Secretary-General

MASSIMO PILOTTI (Italian). Appointed July, 1933

Under Secretaries-General

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

MARCEL ROSENBERG (U.S.S.R.). Appointed January, 1935

Legal Adviser

L. A. PODESTA COSTA (Argentina). Appointed January, 1936

DIRECTORS OR CHIEFS OF SECTION

Political

FRANK P. WALTERS (British). Appointed July, 1933

Financial and Economic Intelligence

A. LOVEDAY (British). Appointed April, 1931

Economic Questions

PIETRO STOPPANI (Italian). Appointed April, 1931

Disarmament

A. AGHNIDES (Greek). Appointed July, 1930

Transit and Communication

Vacant

Mandates

Vacant

Minorities

HELMAR ROSTING (Danish). Appointed January, 1934

Social and Opium Questions

E. E. EKSTRAND (Swedish). Appointed April, 1931

Health

LUDWIK RAJCHMAN (Polish). Appointed November, 1921

Information

A. PELT (Dutch). Appointed January, 1934

Director "Hors Section"

ARTHUR SWEETSER (American). Appointed January, 1934

Treasury

S. F. JACKLIN (South African). Appointed October, 1926

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

MANDATED TERRITORIES

CLASS A MANDATES

(Communities detached from the former Turkish Empire)

I. PALESTINE AND TRANSJORDANIA. To Great Britain (1922)

High Commissioner: Lt. Gen. Sir Arthur Grenfell Wauchope (appointed 1931)

Palestine: Area: 10,000 square miles

Population: 1,035,821 (1931 census)

Capital: Jerusalem

TRANSJORDANIA: Constitutional Monarchy.

Ruler: Emir Abdallah ibn Hussein

Capital: Amman

Area: About 20,000 square miles (mostly desert)

Population: 350,000 (estimate)

II. SYRIA AND LEBANON. To France (1922)

Capital: Beirut

Area: about 60,000 square miles

Population: 2,831,622 (1929 estimate)

High Commissioner: Count Henri de Martel (appointed 1933)

CLASS B MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Central and East Africa)

I. BRITISH CAMEROON. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 34,236 square miles

Population: 700,050

Administrator: The Governor of Nigeria

II. BRITISH TOGOLAND. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 12,600 square miles

Population: 188,265 (1921 census)

Administrator: The Governor of the Gold Coast

III. TANGANYIKA. To Great Britain (1922)

Area: about 373,000 square miles

Population: 5,063,544 (1931 census)

Governor: Sir Harold MacMichael (appointed 1934)

IV. FRENCH CAMEROON. To France (1922)

Area: 166,489 square miles

Population: 1,900,000 (1928 estimate)

Commissioner: M. Repiquet

V. FRENCH TOGOLAND. To France (1922); attached to Dahomey

Area: 21,893 square miles

Population: 541,762

VI. RUANDA AND URUNDI. To Belgium (1922); attached to Belgian Congo

Area: about 20,550 square miles

Population: about 3,000,000

CLASS C MANDATES

(Former German possessions in Southwest Africa and in the Pacific)

I. SOUTHWEST AFRICA. To the Union of South Africa (1920)

Area: 322,768 square miles

Population: 261,821 (1926 estimate)

Administrator: D. G. Comadie (appointed 1933)

II. WESTERN SAMOA. To New Zealand (1920)

Area: 1,130 square miles

Population: 52,792 (1934 census)

Administrator: Brig. Gen. H. E. Hart (appointed 1931)

III. NAURU ISLAND. To Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand (1920)

Area: 8.4 square miles

Population: 2,677 (1934 census)

Administrator: Commander R. C. Garcia (appointed 1927)

IV. ISLANDS NORTH OF THE EQUATOR. To Japan (1920)

Area: 833 square miles

Population: 113,154 (1929 census)

THE PERMANENT COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE
(WORLD COURT)

Seat: The Hague

Founded in September, 1921

The Court is governed by a Statute drawn up by a Committee of Jurists (appointed by the Council of the League) and approved by the Assembly. The Court is open for (a) Judicial purposes to States Members of the League and to those non-member States mentioned in the Annex to the Covenant, and (b) for advisory purposes to the Council and Assembly of the League.

The Judges of the Court are elected by the Assembly and Council of the League, and the expenses of the Court form part of the League budget.

*Judges**

SIR CECIL HURST, President (British)	M. GUERRERO (Salvadorian)
M. NAGAOKA (Japanese)	BARON ROLIN-JAEQUEMYS (Belgian)
M. ANZILOTTI (Italian)	COUNT ROSTWOROWSKI (Polish)
M. FROMAGÉOT (French)	M. WANG CHUNG-HUI (Chinese)
M. ALTAMIRA Y CREVEA (Spanish)	M. DE BUSTAMANTE Y SIRVEN (Cuban)
M. VAN EYSINGA (Dutch)	M. NEGULESCO (Rumanian)
M. URRUTIA (Colombian)	

* There are at present two vacancies in the Court

Deputy Judges

M. ERICH (Finnish)	M. NOVAKOVITCH (Yugoslav)
M. DA MATTA (Portuguese)	M. REDLICH (Austrian)

Registrar

M. HAMMARSKJÖLD (Swedish)

LIBERIA

Capital: Monrovia
Area: 43,000 square miles
Population: 1,500,000 (estimate)

President

EDWIN BARCLAY (True Whig)

Appointed by Legislature December 3, 1930, to fill unexpired term of President King. Elected President at regular quadrennial election held May 5, 1931. Inaugurated January 4, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

True Whig

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senate)

LOWER CHAMBER
(House of Representatives)

President: JAMES S. SMITH (True Whig) *Speaker:* R. S. WILES (True Whig)

Number of Members * 10 Number of Members * 21

* All of True Whig Party.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

TRUE WHIG PARTY: Organized in 1869, it has been in power continuously since 1878. Composed of the descendants of American and West Indian slaves and ruled by a small oligarchy of interrelated families residing in the capital. Opposed to the opening up of the country, it is chauvinistic and very jealous of the powers of the executive; pledged to road building plan to open up interior.

Leaders: Edwin Barclay (President), William R. Tolbert (Chairman of Party) and Clarence Simpson (Secretary of Party).

PEOPLE'S PARTY: Desires removal of the seat of government from Monrovia to the interior, thereby developing latter through forced influx of civilized element; seeks thorough reform in finances, and judiciary, and establishment of civil service; favors unhindered selection of legislative candidates by the people; insists on freedom of speech and press; urges reform in the administration of the hinterland districts and the opening up and development of the country.

Leader: T. J. R. Faulkner (Leader of Party, Presidential nominee at last election).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Liberian Patriot (weekly) . . .	True Whig.	T. B. Kila-Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Weekly Mirror . . .	True Whig.	J. F. B. Coleman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maryland Monthly . . .	Non-partisan.	S. A. D. Thompson.
(Cape Palmes)		

LITHUANIA

Capital: Kaunas (Kovno)

Area: 21,489 square miles (exclusive of the Vilna district)

Population: 2,476,154 (1935 estimate; exclusive of above territory)

President

ANTANAS SMETONA (Nationalist Union)

Elected December 19, 1926, by Parliament, in emergency session following military overthrow of preceding administration

Reelected by a Board of Electors December 11, 1931

Cabinet

Nationalist Union

Appointed September 6, 1935

Premier

JUOZAS TŪBELIS (Nationalist Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Seimas)

Dissolved on April 17, 1927

Last election, May 8, 9, and 10, 1926

Number of members 85

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONALIST UNION: A conservative party, strongly favoring preservation of the Lithuanian national culture; opposed to violent agrarian reform; advocates authoritative form of government combined with people's representation by guilds (corporative system). In *foreign policy* stands firmly for the return of Vilna at present occupied by Poland, and favors a rapprochement with the Baltic states.

Leaders: Antanas Smetona (first President of the Republic, reelected in 1926, following a *coup d'état*, and again in 1931 by National Electors), Juozas Tūbelis (Premier and Minister of Finance), Antanas Merkys, Rev. V. Mironas and Prof. I. Tamošaitis.

PEOPLES SOCIALIST PARTY: (Suppressed on November 6, 1935, for the period of time that martial law is in effect in Lithuania). Represents interest of middle agricultural classes and small farmers; democratic and anti-clerical in tendency; formed in 1902 as the Lithuanian Democratic Party. In *domestic policy*, stands for the rights of free speech, press, and assembly, civil registration, and for agrarian reforms to distribute lands to new settlers on favorable terms. In *foreign policy*, favors coming to terms with Poland although conditioned by return of Vilna to Lithuania; advocates a rapprochement with the Baltic States.

Leaders: Dr. Kazys Grinius (formerly President), Mykolas Sleževičius (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), Dr. Jonas Staugaitis (formerly Speaker of Parliament), F. Bortkevičienė and Z. Toliušis.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC PARTY: (Suppressed on November 6, 1935, for the period of time that martial law is in effect in Lithuania). A party comprising the Roman Catholic clergy as well as voters of all classes; founded in 1890. It advocates a program of social reform based on Christian principles, including free compulsory lay and religious education; the right of labor to organize, and the eight-hour day; favors agrarian reform; opposed to civil registration. Takes a less obstinate position than Nationalist Union regarding Vilna controversy, but stands for its return to Lithuania.

Leaders: Rev. M. Krupavičius (formerly Minister of Agriculture), Dr. L. Bistras (formerly Premier and Minister of Education), Dr. P. Karvelis (formerly Minister of Finance) and Z. Starkus (formerly State Comptroller).

FEDERATION OF LABOR: A left wing of the Christian Democratic Party; established in 1919; represents interests of organized workers opposed to theory of class conflict; seeks support also of small landholders and new settlers; adherent of Utrecht Christian Labor Internationale; favors eight-hour day. In *foreign policy*, its ideas are identical with Christian Democratic Party.

Leader: Dr. K. Ambrozaitis.

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Advocates a constitutional socialist program, including nationalization of banking, industry, and natural resources; affiliated with 2d Internationale.

Leaders: St. Kairys and L. Purėnienė.

MEMEL TERRITORY PARTY (Klaipėda): The German parties put forward a list of candidates entitled "United Front" which obtained 24 of the 29 seats in the Landtag elections of September 29, 1935. The Lithuanian parties put forward six lists of candidates and won 5 of the 29 seats. Officers of the Landtag are: August Baldszus (President), Willy Betke and Adolf Monien (Vice-Presidents).

POLISH GROUP: Concerned in protecting cultural and economic interests of the Polish minority.

Leaders: J. Psesdeckis and E. Romeris.

JEWISH GROUP: Represents interests of the Jewish population.

Leaders: Dr. J. Robinsonas, Dr. Rubinsėinas, Chief Rabbi A. D. Sapiro and Grigorius Vulfas.

FARMERS PARTY: A liberal party, democratic in principle and representing the interests of agriculture; seeks the union of all agrarian parties, and in questions of land reform advocates special attention to production; favors religious tolerance and the development of the Lithuanian national culture. Has shown little activity since 1927.

Leaders: P. Leonas (formerly Minister of Justice) and R. Skipitis (formerly Minister of Interior).

GERMAN GROUP: Represents interests of the German minority.

Leaders: Pastor Kupferis and K. Cerpinskis.

RUSSIAN GROUP: Represents interests of the Russian minority.

Leader: A. Timinskis.

PRESS

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dzien Polski	Polish.	L. Vaičiulevičius
Lietuvos Aidas	Semi-official government organ.	S. Aleksandravičius (Ed.)

<i>Name of paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Lietuvos Zinios	Organ of People's Socialist Party.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Litovsky Vestnik	Russian; non-political.	Dr. J. Blumentalis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rytas	Organ of Christian Democratic Party.	A. Daugirda (<i>Ed.</i>)
Unser Moment	Fascist; Jewish.	A. Vaineris (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksblatt	People's Socialist Party; Jewish.	N. Jonisas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yiddische Stimme	Jewish; Conservative Zionist.	R. Rubinšteinas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvizska Ceitunga (Memel)	Pro-German.	H. Gehlhaar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Keleivis (Memel)	Organ of Lithuanian farmers in Memel District.	J. Pronskus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Dampfboot (Memel)	Organ of Germans in Memel District.	Martin Kakies (<i>Ed.</i>)
Memeler Beobachter . . . (Memel)	Lithuanian Government paper; in German.	V. Zubovas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diena (weekly)	Political and economic.	J. Petrenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Karys (weekly)	Official military paper.	Maj. Balčiūnas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Lietuvos Ukininkas . . . (weekly)	Economic and political; organ of People's Socialist Party.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsų Laikraštis (weekly)	Catholic organ.	J. Grušas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mūsų Vilnius (weekly) . .	Organ of Union for Regaining Vilna.	S. Uzdavinys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sekmadienis (weekly) . . .	Political and economic.	St. Sadauskas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trimitas (weekly)	Strongly nationalistic; organ of Riflemen's Association.	V. Daudzvardas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ūkininko Patarėjas (weekly)	Economic; organ of Chamber of Agriculture.	J. Strazdas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Akademikas (fortnightly) .	Organ of nationalist students.	M. Jasenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jaunimas (fortnightly) . .	Connected with People's Socialist Party; literary progressive paper.	F. Bortkevičienė (<i>Ed.</i>)
Talka (monthly)	Economic; organ of coöperative movement.	S. Pašakarnis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tautos Ūkis (monthly) . .	Economic.	J. Mačys (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vairas (monthly)	Organ of Nationalist Union; political and cultural.	Prof. Tamošaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Židinys (monthly)	Catholic tendency; cultural and scientific.	J. Skrupskelis (<i>Ed.</i>)

LUXEMBURG

Capital: Luxemburg
Area: 999 square miles
Population: 299,993 (census of 1931)

Ruler

GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE

Born in 1896; ascended the throne January 9, 1919

Cabinet

Coalition (Catholic-Conservative and Radical)

Appointed July, 1926

Premier

JOSEPH BECH (Catholic-Conservative)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER (Conseil d'Etat)

Composed of fifteen members, chosen for life by the Sovereign. Acts as a senate. No bills can be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies without having first been considered by the Conseil d'Etat. The Conseil d'Etat enjoys the right of advice and amendment of bills and a temporary suspensive veto.

LOWER CHAMBER (Chambre des Députés)

Election of June 3, 1934 (for three years)

Speaker: EMILE REUTER (Catholic-Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic-Conservative	25
Socialist	14
Radical-Liberal	8
Independent (Catholic-Conservative Dissenters)	3
Independent Left	3
Communist	1
Total	54

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Advocates maintenance of the independence of the country, support of the monarchy, defense of the present regulations concerning church and schools, social and economic peace, progressive labor legislation, protection for agriculture and for small trade craftsmen.

Leaders: Joseph Bech (Premier), Emile Reuter (Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, formerly Premier), Peter Dupong (Minister of Finance and Social Welfare) and Jean Origer (Papal Prelate).

SOCIALIST PARTY: Anti-clerical. Strongly opposes the existing governmental coalition; advocates separation of Church and State, and lay schools; proposes nationalization of natural resources, development of railroads and electricity; demands further extension of labor and social insurance.

Leaders: R. Blum and Peter Krier.

RADICAL-LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates adherence to the existing state institutions, progressive development of liberal and lay institutions, and progress of labor legislation; opposes socialism.

Leader: Gaston Diederich (Burgomaster of Luxembourg).

INDEPENDENT PARTY (CATHOLIC-CONSERVATIVE DISSENTERS): Adheres to the existing constitution, resolutely monarchistic.

Leader: Hubert Loutsch (formerly Premier).

PRESS

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<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Escher Tageblatt	Socialist.	Hubert Clement (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxembourg	Independent; in French.	J. Sentz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Volksblatt . .	Independent Nationalist.	Antoine Schmitz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Wort	Catholic-Conservative.	J. Origer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luxemburger Zeitung . . .	Radical.	C. Erdmer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationalzeitung	Radical.	Emile Schumacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obermoselzeitung	Catholic-Conservative.	Paul Faber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Proletarier	Socialist and syndicalist.	Peter Krier (<i>Ed.</i>)

MEXICO

Capital: Mexico
Area: 767,198 square miles
Population: 16,404,030 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL LÁZARO CÁRDENAS

Elected September 1, 1934; assumed office November 30, 1934,
for six-year term

Cabinet

Appointed June 17, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER (Cámara de Senadores)

*Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional
Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire
Senate is renewed every six years.*

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 58

LOWER CHAMBER (Cámara de Diputados)

*Election of July 1, 1934. Under Constitutional
Amendment of April 29, 1933, the entire
Chamber is renewed every three years.*

Speaker: Changes each month.

Number of members 170

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

At the opening of Congress in 1928, President Calles announced that he would not under any circumstances run for re-election and asked for the formation of a political party. As a result of this the National Revolutionary Party was organized. It is in substance the consolidation of many local state groups into a national party. It controls the Congress and the Government, there being no opposition party as understood in other countries.

On September 3, 1932, President Ortiz Rubio, who had assumed office on February 5, 1930, following his election in 1929, resigned, giving as his reason ill health and divergence of opinion between himself and the National Revolutionary Party. On the following day Congress accepted his resignation and elected General Rodríguez to fill his unexpired term.

President Lázaro Cárdenas assumed office on November 30, 1934. He is assisted by the following cabinet: Silvano Barba Gonzalez (Minister of Interior), Edward (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Eduardo R. Suarez (Minister of Finance), Rafael Sanchez Tapia (Minister of National Economy), Gen. Saturnino Cedillo (Minister of Agriculture), Gonzalo Vasquez Vela (Minister of Education), Gen. Andres Figueroa (Minister of War and Navy), Gen. Francisco J. Mujica (Minister of Communications and Public Works), Dr. José Siurob (Minister of Public Health), Rafael Quevedo (Minister of Forestry), and Silvestre Guerrero (Attorney General).

The leaders of the National Revolutionary Party, in addition to President Lázaro Cárdenas, are Abelardo L. Rodríguez (formerly President, Gen. Matías Ramos (President of Party) and General Manuel Perez Treviño (formerly President of Party). General Plutarco Calles (formerly President of Mexico) was expelled from the Party in December, 1935.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Boletín Financiero	Financial.	Manuel Gomez O. (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Economista	Financial.	Francisco Trejo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Excelsior	Independent; conservative tendency; large circulation.	Rodrigo de Llano (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nacional	Official organ of National Revolutionary Party.	Froylán C. Manjarrez
Prensa	Independent; pictorial tabloid.	José E. Campos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Independent; slightly more advanced tendencies than <i>Excelsior</i> ; large circulation.	José Gomez Ugarte (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal Gráfico	Independent; pictorial tabloid; published by same company as <i>Universal</i> .	Ernesto Hildago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informador (Guadalajara)	Independent; conservative tendency; circulation limited to Guadalajara and neighboring towns.	J. A. del Castillo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Porvenir (Monterey)	Independent; Catholic tendency; large circulation along border.	J. Cantú Leal (<i>Prop.</i>)
Sol (Monterey)	Reputedly published by Catholic party, but not so advertised; small circulation.	R. Junco de la Vega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Ilustrado (weekly)	Popular weekly magazine.	Published by <i>Universal</i> Cube Bonifant (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista de Revistas (weekly).	Leading magazine in Mexico City; oldest publication in Mexico.	Published by <i>Excelsior</i> R. A. Sosa Ferreyro (<i>Dir.</i>)

NETHERLANDS

Capital: Amsterdam

Seat of Government: The Hague

Area: 13,514 square miles (excluding water)

Population: 8,438,665 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

QUEEN WILHELMINA

Born in 1880; ascended throne November 23, 1890

Assumed government August 31, 1898

Cabinet

National Council, quasi-independent of Parliament
comprising religious and liberal parties

Reorganized July 31, 1935

Premier

DR. HENDRIK COLIJN (Anti-Revolutionary)

PARLIAMENT

(Staten-Generaal)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Eerste Kamer)

*Election of July, 1935 (Six-year term; renewed
by halves every three years)*

President: BARON W. L. DE VOS VAN
STEENWIJK (Christian Historical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	16
Social Democratic Labor	11
Christian Historical	7
Anti-Revolutionary	6
Liberal	5
Liberal Democratic	3
National Socialist	2
Total	50

LOWER CHAMBER

(Tweede Kamer)

Election of April, 1933 (for four years)

President: JONKHEER DR. CH. J. M.
RUIJS DE BEERENBROUCK (Catholic)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic	28
Social Democratic Labor	22
Anti-Revolutionary	14
Christian Historical	10
Liberal	7
Liberal Democratic	6
Communist	4
Minor Parties	9
Total	100

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

ROMAN CATHOLIC STATE PARTY: Includes nearly the entire Roman Catholic population of the Netherlands. favors a democratic government of the state and democratic social measures; bases its program on the Papal encyclicals Graves de Commune Re, Immortale Dei, Rerum Novarum and Quadregesimo Anno, from these deriving certain theses with regard to religion; family, and property as the foundations of society, with education as the duty and right of parents. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with the League of

Nations in accordance with the peace note of Pope Benedict XV, restoration of international trade and international economic coöperation.

Leaders: Prof. Dr. P. J. M. Aalberse (parliamentary leader of Party), Dr. C. M. J. F. Goseling (President of Party), Jonkheer Dr. Ch. J. M. Ruijs de Beerenbrouck (President of Lower Chamber, formerly Premier), Dr. J. H. R. van Schaik (Minister of Justice), Dr. H. C. J. H. Gelissen (Minister of Economic Affairs) and Dr. L. N. Deckers (Minister of Agriculture).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOR PARTY: A moderate constitutional socialist party, aiming at nationalization of industries and land and radical labor legislation, advocates disarmament, combatting of unemployment by industrialization and public works, training in self-government for colonies, compulsory elementary education up to age 15, local option and state pensions.

Leaders: Koos Vorrink (President of Party), J. W. Albarda (member of Lower Chamber), W. H. Vliegen (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Polak (Senator), Dr. F. M. Wibaut and E. Kupers (President of Trade Unions Federation).

ANTI-REVOLUTIONARY PARTY: Also known as the Calvinist Party; combats the principles of the French Revolution of 1789; conservative, with democratic tendency in social questions; stands for Calvinistic Christian principles in political life and legislation, but without direct church control, and so favors separation of Church and State. A nationalistic party, urging maintenance of a strong army and navy and colonial power; opposed to socialism; favors strict economy, denominational education with state support, capital punishment, abolition of state lottery, and strict observance of Sunday rest.

Leaders: J. Schouten (President of Party and parliamentary leader), Dr. H. Colijn (Premier), Prof. P. A. Diepenhorst (Senator), Dr. J. A. de Wilde (Minister of Interior) and Prof. Dr. A. Anema (Senator).

CHRISTIAN HISTORICAL PARTY: A moderate conservative party advocating from the religious point of view a program generally similar to that of the Anti-Revolutionary Party, except that it desires to maintain the Dutch Reformed Church in a privileged position. It opposes state interference in industry and trade, and favors a strong national defense system subject to rigid economy, and reform labor legislation.

Leaders: Jonkheer Dr. D. J. de Geer (formerly Premier, member of Lower Chamber), Dr. J. Schokking (formerly Minister of Justice), Rev. Prof. Dr. J. R. Slotemaker de Bruine (Minister of Education), Prof. Jonkheer Dr. B. C. de Savornin Lohman (Senator) and Baron de Vos van Steenwijk (President of Upper Chamber).

LIBERAL PARTY: Also known as League of Freedom; stands for full individual and religious liberty, represents varied social groups of traders, agriculturists, industrialists, intellectuals. In *foreign policy*, favors coöperation with and reënforcement of League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates unrestricted free trade, and favors democratic administration while opposing socialization of industry, restriction of free competition, and paternalism in government generally; seeks reduction of taxation and adjustment according to ability to pay, development of agriculture, maintenance of undenominational public schools, and complete equality of rights for men and women.

Leaders: Dr. W. C. Wendelaar (President of Party and member of Lower Chamber), Jonkheer O. C. A. van Lidth de Jende (Minister of Public Works), Dr. P. Droogleever Fortuyn (Senator and Burgomaster of Rotterdam),

Dr. S. E. B. Bierema (Leader in Lower Chamber), Dr. I. H. J. Vos (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. H. Knottenbelt (Senator) and Dr. G. A. Boon (member of Lower Chamber).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Represents a fusion of Radicals and former Liberals on the issue of universal suffrage; includes many intellectuals. Advocates equal representation of employer and employee in management and arrangement of labor conditions, national disarmament and free trade, a progressive political and social program including provincial and municipal autonomy, economy by simplified administration, equal rights for women, undenominational public schools, state aid to agriculture, government management of public services of a monopolistic character, reform labor legislation, state pensions and graded income taxes.

Leaders: Prof. R. Kranenburg (President of Party, Senator), Dr. D. van Embden (Senator and outstanding leader for disarmament), Dr. P. J. Oud (Minister of Finance), Th. M. Ketelaar (member of Lower Chamber), Dr. A. M. Joekes (Leader in Lower Chamber) and Dr. M. Slingenberg (Minister of Social Affairs).

NATIONAL SOCIALIST PARTY: Fascist; opposed to parliamentarianism; favors abolition of political parties, dictatorial leadership and corporative state. In *foreign policy* opposes League of Nations and favors economic coöperation with the Colonies and adequate military and economic defence.

Leader: A. A. Mussert.

COMMUNIST PARTY: The Dutch section of 3d Internationale.

Leaders: L. L. H. de Visser and D. Wijnkoop (members of Lower Chamber).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted all papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Algemeen Handelsblad . . .	Liberal; general and commercial news; morning and evening.	D. J. von Balluseck (<i>Ed.</i>) H. Heldring (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Courant — Nieuws van den Dag	Non-partisan paper with large circulation; owned by <i>De Telegraaf</i> .	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standaard	Organ of Calvinist Party.	Prof. Dr. A. Anema (<i>Ed.</i>)
Telegraaf	Non-partisan; morning and evening paper with large circulation.	F. H. J. Holdert (<i>Dir.</i>) J. M. Goedemans (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tijd	Catholic organ; morning and evening paper.	J. V. L. M. Verbiest (<i>Dir.</i>) A. Laudy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune	Organ of Communist Party.	L. L. H. de Visser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk	Organ of Social Democratic Party; morning and evening paper.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Chief Ed.</i>) J. J. de Roode (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
Vooruit	Labor Party organ; morning and evening paper.	J. F. Ankersmit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nederlander (Hague)	Organ of Christian Historical Party.	W. Wagenaar (<i>Mgr.</i>) Dr. G. E. van Walsum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaderland (Hague)	Liberal; owned by <i>Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant</i> ; morning and evening paper.	E. de Lang (<i>Dir.</i>) C. M. Schilt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Maasbode (Rotterdam)	Catholic organ; morning and evening.	H. Kuypers (<i>Dir.</i>) Rev. Dr. Witlox (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant (Rotterdam) . . .	Liberal; an influential Dutch morning and evening paper, known for both general and commercial news.	H. Nijgh (<i>Dir.</i>) Dr. G. G. van der Hoeven (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nieuwe Financier and Kapitalist (Hague) (three times a week)	Financial.	A. Ricardo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Groene Amsterdammer . . . (Amsterdam) (weekly)	Democratic.	Prof. A. C. Josephus Jitta (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volk en Vaderland (weekly)	National Socialist	Dr. S. A. van Lunteren (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vryheid (Arnhem) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Party.	Dr. J. J. van Bolhuis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economisch Statistische Berichten (Rotterdam) (weekly)	Economic, financial, and industrial.	Nijgh en van Ditmar N. V. (<i>Pub.</i>)
Gazette de Hollande . . . (Hague) (weekly)	No political affiliations; published in English, German and French, giving useful information for foreign readers.	F. J. W. Drion (<i>Prop.</i>)
Haagsche Post (Hague) (weekly)	Political, economic, and financial.	S. F. van Oss (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vryzinnig-Democraat . . . (Hague) (weekly)	Organ of Liberal Democratic Party.	Dr. A. M. Joekees (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gids (monthly).	Political and literary.	P. N. Van Kampen and Sons (<i>Pub.</i>)
Socialistische Gids (Amsterdam) (monthly)	Socialist.	Arbeiderspers (<i>Pub.</i>)
Volkenbond (Leyden) (monthly)	Political.	A. W. Sijthoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opbouw (Assen) (monthly)	Political.	van Gorcum and Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Stemmen des Tijds (Zutphen) (monthly)	Political.	G. J. A. Ruys (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlandsch Persbureau (A.N.P.) . . .	Independent; owned and operated on coöperative basis by Dutch Newspapers Union; affiliated with Associated Press-Reuters-Havas-D. N. B. group.	H. H. J. van de Pol, M. S. Vaz Diaz and Henry Schlick (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
Alg. Ned. Ind. Persbureau Aneta (Batavia)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson and F. Brandenburg van Oltseide (<i>Dir.</i>)
Persbureau Aneta-Holland (Hague)	Colonial.	H. Salomonson (<i>Dir.</i>)

NEWFOUNDLAND

Capital: St. John's

Area: 162,734 square miles (including Labrador, which was definitely awarded to Newfoundland March 1, 1927)

Population: 293,923 (1934 estimate) — Newfoundland: 289,472; Labrador: 4,451

Governor

SIR DAVID MURRAY ANDERSON

Assumed office, January 23, 1933, for three-year term
Sir David Anderson will retire in the spring of 1936,
and his successor will be Vice Admiral Sir
Humphrey Thomas Walwyn

Commission of Government

Acts as Cabinet

Assumed office February 15, 1934

Prime Minister

The Governor presides over the Commission of Government

PARLIAMENT

(Legislature Dissolved)

In November, 1933, because of the financial emergency, Newfoundland voluntarily gave up its status as a self-governing Dominion to become a British Crown Colony. After appropriate legislation by the British Parliament, responsible government in Newfoundland was temporarily suspended and legislative and executive authority vested in a Commission of Six — three Newfoundlanders and three English — all appointed by the British Government. The Governor presides over this Commission. The charter granted to Newfoundland as a Dominion has thus been temporarily suspended until the country "becomes self-supporting."

The members of the Commission of Government are: *British*, Sir John Hope Simpson (Natural Resources), Thomas Lodge (Public Utilities), E. N. R. Trentham (Finance); *Newfoundlanders*, F. C. Alderdice (Home Affairs), William R. Howley (Justice), J. C. Puddester (Public Health).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Daily News	Liberal-Conservative.	Robinson Pub. Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Telegram . . .	Independent.	Herder family (<i>Prop.</i>) C. E. A. Jeffery (<i>Ed.</i>)
Free Press (weekly) . . .	Liberal-Conservative.	J. S. Currie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Observer's Weekly . . .	Liberal-Conservative.	A. B. Perlin (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Weekly Herald and Trade Review (weekly)	Economic.	D. R. Thistle (<i>Prop.</i>)
Fisherman's Advocate (weekly) (Port Union)	Liberal-Labor.	J. H. Scammell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Newfoundland Quarterly . .	Political and economic.	J. Evans (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEW ZEALAND

Capital: Wellington

Area: 104,015 square miles (including outlying and annexed islands)

Population: 1,537,363, including Maoris and residents of annexed islands (1933 estimate)

Governor-General

GEORGE VERE ARUNDELL MONCKTON-ARUNDELL,
VISCOUNT GALWAY

Appointed October 2, 1934, for five-year term

Assumed office April 12, 1935

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed December 5, 1935

Prime Minister

MICHAEL J. SAVAGE (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Legislative Council)

Appointed by Governor-General for seven years.

Speaker: SIR W. C. F. CARNCROSS

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November, 1935 (for four years).

Speaker: W. E. BARNARD (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
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Labor	53
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Nationalist	19
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Independent (including Country	
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Party — 2 and Mooris — 2) .	8
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Present Number of Members	26	Total	80
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PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In the general election of November 27, 1935, Prime Minister Forbes's "stable budget" government was defeated by the Labor Party led by Michael J. Savage thus bringing that party into power for the first time and ending four years of coalition rule.

The 1935 election manifesto establishes as the objective of the Labor Party the maximum utilisation of the Dominion's resources for the purpose of organising an internal economy that will distribute production and service so as to guarantee every person able and willing to work an income sufficient to ensure him and his dependents of a decent standard of living. This is to be achieved by the following policies: state control of currency and credit; guaranteed prices to farmers for the supply of primary products sufficient for the internal and external requirements of the Dominion; reciprocal trade agreements with overseas countries; a statutory minimum wage and salary to provide an adequate standard of living for all workers; a national health insurance, superannuation and pensions system; organisation of productive development employment through public works, assistance to local authorities and the fostering of secondary industries; reorganisation of the education system to provide the maximum facilities to all children from kindergarten to university; reorganisation of the Mortgage Corporation on the lines similar to the State

Advances Department; safeguarding of the superannuation rights of public servants; restoration of cuts made in all wages and salaries; support of the League of Nations for the avoidance of war and the maintenance of peace, and the closest relations with the nations within the British Commonwealth.

Leaders: Michael J. Savage (Prime Minister and Minister of External and Native Affairs), Mark Fagan (Legislative Council, Minister without portfolio), Peter Fraser (Minister of Education, Health and Marine), Edwin J. Howard (Chairman of Committees), Henry G. R. Mason (Attorney General and Minister of Justice), Walter Nash (Minister of Finance and Customs), W. E. Parry (Minister of Internal Affairs and Pensions), Robert Semple (Minister of Public Works and Transport), Daniel G. Sullivan (Minister of Railways and Industries), W. L. Martin (Minister of Agriculture), F. Langstone (Minister of Lands), W. H. T. Armstrong (Minister of Labor, Employment and Immigration), F. P. C. Webb (Minister of Mines), F. Jones (Postmaster General and Minister of Defence) and W. E. Barnard (Speaker of the Lower Chamber).

NATIONAL POLITICAL FEDERATION: The union of the old Reform (Conservative) and United (Liberal) parties was concluded in September, 1931 to meet the crisis caused by the economic depression. The election platform of 1935 relied chiefly on the Government's record of achievement in office. The balancing of the budget, the reduction of unemployment and the improvement of farming conditions were, however, achieved by means not contemplated in the 1931 election such as depreciation of the currency, and a forced reduction of interest and mortgage rates, rents, wages and salaries. It is apparent that credit for the Government's achievement was outweighed at the 1935 election by disapproval of the means employed.

Leaders: George W. Forbes (Leader of the Opposition, formerly Prime Minister), J. Gordon Coates (formerly Minister of Finance), Ethelbert A. Ransom (formerly Minister of Lands), William Downie Stewart (formerly Minister of Finance), James A. Young (formerly Minister of Health and Internal Affairs), Robert Masters (formerly Minister of Education), John G. Cobbe (formerly Minister of Defense), Sidney G. Smith (formerly Postmaster General and Employment), Charles E. de la Barca Macmillan (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and John Bitchener (formerly Minister of Public Works).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dominion	Reform.	J. H. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Post	Independent; first daily established in Wellington (1865).	Blundell Bros., Ltd. (<i>Proprs.</i>) J. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)
Auckland Star (Auckland) (evening)	United; liberal; established in 1870.	New Zealand Newspaper, Ltd. (<i>Prop.</i>) Sir Cecil Leys (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Zealand Herald (Auckland)	Reform; leading New Zealand daily; only morning daily in Auckland; established 1863.	Wilson and Horton (<i>Proprs.</i>) R. M. Hackett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (Christchurch)	Reform. Absorbed the <i>Christchurch Times</i> , the oldest paper in the Dominion, and the <i>Star</i> and <i>Sun</i> in 1935.	H. Freeth (<i>Ed.</i>)
Evening Star (Dunedin) (evening)	United.	W. F. Alexander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Otago Daily Times (Dunedin)	Reform; only morning daily in Province of Otago.	J. Hutchison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Standard (weekly)	Labor.	R. E. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

United Press Association of Independent; composed of A. B. Lane (*Mgr.*)

NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua

Area: 51,660 square miles

Population: 750,000 (1929 estimate)

President

DR. JUAN BAUTISTA SACASA (Liberal)

Elected November 6, 1932. Assumed office January 1, 1933, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed May 2, 1934

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

Elections of October, 1934

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

Election of October 7, 1934 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	17
Conservatives	7
Total	24

LOWER CHAMBER

(Cámara de Diputados)

Election of October 7, 1934 (four-year term; renewed by halves every two years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberals	30
Conservatives	13
Total	43

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates separation of Church and State, freedom of worship, school system under domination of the laity, abolition of death penalty, and government of each department by its own residents. Has been active in the development of education and communications. In *foreign policy*, advocates development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics.

Leaders: Dr. Juan Bautista Sacasa (President of the Republic), General José María Moncada (formerly President of the Republic), Carlos A. Morales (member of the Supreme Court), Enoc Aguado (formerly Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Lorenzo Guerrero (Minister of Public Instruction), Dr. Rodolfo Espinosa (Vice-President of the Republic), Dr. Leonardo Argüello (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Modesto Arijo (Senator) and General Anastasio Somoza (Commander of the Guardia Nacional).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: In *foreign policy*, favors development of international law to prevent war, and the voluntary union of Central American republics. In *domestic policy*, advocates coöperation of Government with Catholic Church

with freedom to other sects to exercise their teachings; compulsory primary education under lay teachers, in addition to state-encouraged Catholic schools.

Leaders: Gen. Emiliano Chamorro (formerly President of the Republic and Minister at Washington), Carlos Cuadra Pasos (Senator), David Stadhagen (Senator) and Martín Benard.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Latino	Liberal.	Carlos A. Montalban (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gaceta	Official organ of the Government.	
Noticia	Liberal; widely read.	Juan Ramón Avilez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nueva Prensa	Conservative.	Gaby Rivas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; widely read.	Pedro Joaquín Chamorro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pueblo	Liberal.	Alfredo García (<i>Ed.</i>)
Información	Conservative.	Manuel Pais Fonseca (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields)		
Correo	Conservative.	Carlos A. Rocha (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Diario Nicaraguense	Conservative.	Pedro J. Cuadra, Ch. (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Granada)		
Centro-Americano	Liberal.	Gustavo Abaunza (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Cronista	Liberal.	Gustavo A. Prado (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Leon)		
Excelsior	Liberal.	Zacarías Rodríguez (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		
Voz del Atlántico	Conservative.	Herbert F. Salter (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bluefields) (weekly)		

NORWAY

Capital: Oslo

Area: 124,556 square miles

Population: 2,814,194 (1930 census)

Ruler

KING HAAKON VII

Born in 1872

Elected to throne by Parliament November 18, 1905

Cabinet

Labor

Appointed March 20, 1935

Premier

JOHAN NYGAARDSVOLD (Labor)

PARLIAMENT

(Storting)

Election of October, 1933 (for three years)

Speakers

C. J. HAMBRO (Conservative); M. NILSSEN (Labor)

Speakers of Upper Section (Lagting)*

F. R. AAS (Conservative); G. E. MOSEID (Agrarian)

Speakers of Lower Section (Odelsting)*

G. F. EIESLAND (Liberal); J. O. BERGERSEN (Labor)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Labor	69
Conservative	30
Liberal	24
Agrarian	23
Independent Liberal	1
Radical People's	1
Social Reform	1
Christian People's	1
Total.	150

* The Storting having been properly constituted, one-fourth of the members — 38 — are elected as members of the Lagting, according to the proportional system, while the remainder forms the Odelsting. All questions which do not relate to new laws or to the amending of existing laws (by which is meant only decisions regulating the legal position of Norwegian subjects in contrast to other countries, where generally all parliamentary decisions are given in the form of laws) are treated by the whole Storting, for example, the budget and all other money bills. Bills relating to laws are treated by the Odelsting and then by the Lagting, and, if a final agreement is not reached, by the whole Storting. Constitutional amendments must be adopted by the whole Storting and a majority of two-thirds is required. The Lagting, together with the High Court of Justice, forms the Chief State Court.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LABOR PARTY: More radical than other Labor parties of western Europe, but independent of both 2d and 3d Internationales; strengthened during 1927

by union with it of former Social Democratic Party; Marxist party aiming at establishment of Socialist community not only by parliamentary means but also by class war, or trade unionism.

Leaders: Christopher Hornsrud (formerly Premier and Minister of Finance), Martin Tranmæl (editor of *Arbeiderbladet*), Oscar Torp (Chairman of Party), Alfred M. Madsen (Minister of Commerce), Magnus Nilssen (formerly Minister of Public Works, leader of Moderate faction), J. Nygaardsvold (Premier), Fredrik Monsen (Minister of War), Adolf Indreboe (Minister of Finance), Halvdan Koht (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Olav Hindahl (President of the Norwegian Federation of Labor).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Coöperates with Independent Liberal Party. A Liberal-Conservative national party, strongly anti-Communist. The chief object of the party is to restore the economic life of the country and the State finances, to uphold democratic government, private property, private initiative, and personal liberty.

Leaders: C. J. Hambro (Speaker of Storting, Leader of Parliamentary Group), Ivar Lykke (formerly Premier), Joh. H. Andresen (Chairman of Party), Henrik Ameln (formerly Member of Storting and formerly Speaker of the Odelsting) and H. Gram (Member of Storting and Secretary General of the Party).

LIBERAL PARTY (The Left): Advocates national and democratic progress on the basis of the present system by gradual reforms of an economic, social and cultural nature; supports the national language movement.

Leaders: Johan Ludwig Mowinckel (formerly Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs), H. J. Aarstad (formerly Minister of Agriculture), G. F. Eiesland (Speaker of the Odelsting), H. Five (formerly Minister of Agriculture) and Betzy Kjelsberg (President of the National Council of Women).

AGRARIAN PARTY: The platform of the party is to uphold democratic government, law and order, to protect the State and society against all subversive and revolutionary tendencies, and to pursue a policy of retrenchment in the administration. An independent and economically strong farmer class, in the opinion of the party, is necessary for the progress and welfare of the country.

Leaders: J. Hundseid (Chairman of Party, formerly Premier and Minister of Agriculture), J. Sundby (formerly Minister of Finance), G. Moseid (Member of the Storting), Johan E. Mellbye (formerly Minister of Agriculture), and B. Braadland (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

INDEPENDENT LIBERAL PARTY (Liberal Left): A national and liberal party upholding the rights of individuals socially, economically and culturally.

Leaders: Dr. Rolf Thommessen (Chairman of Party, editor of the *Tidens Tegn*), J. Hjort (Professor at the University of Oslo), K. W. Wefring (formerly Minister of Defense) and Ch. Robertson (formerly Minister of Commerce).

RADICAL PEOPLE'S PARTY: Its policy is national and radical-democratic; it advocates the promotion of international peace and arbitration, free trade, social reforms tending to the economic self-government of the workers, prohibition of spirits, and support of national language movement.

Leader: Alf. Mjøen (Member of Storting).

SOCIAL REFORM PARTY: Advocates the creation of a community on a Christian basis and without measures of coercion.

Leader: Dybwad Brochmann (Member of Storting).

CHRISTIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY: A new and liberal party. In last election it put up candidates in only one constituency, Hordaland, in Western Norway. Advocates the promotion of Christian principles in politics.

Leader: N. Lavik (Member of Storting).

NATIONAL UNION PARTY: Anti-Communistic. It seeks a union of members of all parties opposed to communistic form of government. Has attracted to its ranks young conservative element. Failed to return any members to Storting at last elections.

Leader: Vidkun Quisling (formerly Minister of Defense).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftenposten	Conservative; influential, long established paper.	Johs. Nesse, C. Huitfeldt, and H. Överland (<i>Eds.</i>)
Arbeiderbladet	Chief organ of Labor Party.	Martin Tranmæl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbeideren	Communist.	H. M. Kristiansen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagbladet	Liberal.	Einar Skavlan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenbladet	Conservative Party organ; old, influential paper.	Olaf Gjerløw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenposten	Independent; non-partisan.	Th. Pryser (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nationen	Chief organ of Agrarian Party.	Thorvald Aadahl (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norges Handels—og Sjøfartstidende	Independent; commercial news.	Knut Domaas (<i>Ed.</i>)
Norsk Tidend	Independent.	O. Rytter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tidens Tegn	Independent Liberal; chief party organ.	Dr. Rolf Thommessen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Aftenblad (Bergen)	Conservative.	J. Dugstad (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bergens Tidende (Bergen)	Liberal; influential.	Finn B. Henriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenavisen (Bergen)	Liberal.	Johan H. Eriksen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vaelgeren (Gjøvik)	Organ of Radical People's Party; a small paper.	Aksel Hoel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hamar Stiftstidende (Hamar)	Conservative.	Chr. J. Rieber-Mohn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavanger Aftenblad (Stavanger)	Liberal; influential.	Chr. S. Oftedal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stavangeren (Stavanger)	Conservative.	Smitt Ingebretsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tromsø Stiftstidende (Tromsø)	Conservative.	Erling Steinbö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Adresseavisen (Trondheim)	Conservative.	H. Torp (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagsposten (Trondheim)	Independent Liberal.	Joh. Knudsen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nidaros (Trondheim)	Liberal.	O. Røgeberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Farmand (weekly)	Economic and financial.	T. Hoff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Det 20. Aarhundrede (monthly)	Organ of Labor Party.	Finn Moe (<i>Ed.</i>)
Samtiden (monthly)	Political, economic, and literary.	Prof. Dr. J. Worm-Müller (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Avisernes Oslokontor A/S	Independent news agency.	S. Segelecke Meidell (<i>Mgr.</i>)
Myres Pressebyraa	Independent news agency.	Olav Myre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Norsk Presseforbund	Norwegian Pressmen's Association.	K. Domaas (<i>Chairman</i>)
Norsk Telegrambyrå	Independent news agency.	Per Wendelbo (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

PANAMA

Capital: Panama

Area: 32,380 square miles (excluding Canal Zone)

Population: 467,459, excluding Canal Zone (1930 census)

President

DR. HARMODIO ARIAS (Doctrinary Liberal)

Assumed office October 1, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed October 1, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional)

Election of June 5, 1932 (for four years)

President: Elected every 30 days.

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Doctrinary Liberal	14
Coalition Reform and National Liberal	11
Conservative	5
Unionist	1
Agrarian	1
Total	32

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are two principal parties in Panama, the Liberal and the Conservative. The chief divergence between their programs is on the question of public instruction, the Liberal Party favoring an educational system free from church control, and the Conservative Party advocating instruction under church auspices. The ideological lines of liberalism and conservatism have never coincided with actual party lines. The real division has always been between the Government party and the Opposition party; and Liberals and Conservatives have figured on both sides. Since the revolution of January 2, 1931, party lines have become more indistinct than ever. During the Presidential campaign of 1932 the Liberal Party divided into three factions: the National Liberals led by Rodolfo Chiari; the Doctrinary Liberals supporting Harmodio Arias; and the Reform Liberals, led by Francisco Arias. Shortly before the end of the campaign a coalition of the National Liberals and the Reform Liberals was effected with Francisco Arias the candidate of the combined parties. Presidential elections are scheduled for 1936. By December 1935 three candidates had been nominated by various factions of the Liberal Party: Domingo Diaz (Doctrinary), Enrique Jiménez (Doctrinary Democrat, subsequently fused with and now supporting Diaz) and Belisario Porras (United Liberal). A Liberal-Conservative fusion known as the Revolutionary Coalition has nominated J. D. Arosemena.

Before the revolution of 1931, Liberal Party leaders supporting the administration of President Florencio Harmodio Arosemena were: Rodolfo Chiari

(formerly President of the Republic), Carlos López, Tomás Duque (formerly Minister of Finance), Adriano Robles (formerly Minister of Government) and J. D. Arosemena (formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs).

Leaders supporting the revolution were: *Liberals* — Harmodio Arias (now President of the Republic for the second time), Ricardo J. Alfaro (President from January, 1931, to October, 1932), Domingo Diaz, Jephtha B. Duncan, Guillermo Andreve, Jorge E. Boyd, Arnulfo Arias (now Secretary of Public Works and Agriculture), Juan Antonio Jiménez (formerly Minister of Government and Justice), Enrique A. Jiménez (now Minister of Finance), Francisco Arias. *Conservatives* — Dr. Samuel Lewis and Julio Fábrega.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Acción Comunal	Nationalistic.	Ramón Mora (<i>Dir.</i>)
Estrella de Panamá	Liberal; published conjointly with <i>Star and Herald</i> , of which it forms Spanish section; circulates throughout Central and South America.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Prop.</i>) José Isaac Fábrega (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama American	Liberal; English daily published jointly with <i>El Panamá-América</i> , the Spanish edition.	Nelson Rounsevell (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panamá-América	(see above.)	Fabian Velarde (<i>Dir.</i>)
Star and Herald	Liberal; English daily, founded in 1849; issues <i>Estrella de Panamá</i> as Spanish section, also a weekly edition without the Spanish section.	Tomás Gabriel Duque (<i>Dir.</i>)
Tiempo (evening)	Liberal; founded in 1921.	Jephtha B. Duncan (<i>Dir.</i>)
Panama Tribune	In English.	Sidney Young (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		
Mundo Gráfico	Liberal.	Abraham Benedetti (<i>Dir.</i>)
(weekly)		

PARAGUAY

Capital: Asunción

Area: 61,647 square miles (excluding area under dispute with Bolivia)

Population: 901,768 (1934 estimate)

President

DR. EUSEBIO AYALA (Liberal)

Elected May 8, 1932; Assumed office August 15, 1932, for four-year term

Cabinet

Liberal

Appointed August 15, 1932

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senado)

(Six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years.)

President: DR. RAÚL CASAL RIBEIRO
(Liberal)

LOWER CHAMBER

(Camara de Diputados)

(Four-year term; renewed by halves every two years.)

President: GERONIMO RIART (Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Liberal	20	Liberal	40
Total	20	Total	40

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

LIBERAL PARTY: Advocates cordial international relations, adherence to international agreements promoting solidarity, and arbitration; electoral reform; financial, economic, and agrarian reform; obligatory military service; improvement and expansion of educational system; social reform, including improvement of legal status of women, improvement of public health, and protection of labor.

Leaders: Dr. Gerónimo Zubizarreta (President of Party), Dr. Eusebio Ayala (President of the Republic), Dr. Belisario Rivarola (Minister of the Interior), Dr. Luis A. Riart (Minister for Foreign Affairs), Dr. Raúl Casal Ribeiro (Vice President of the Republic), Dr. Victor Rojas (Minister of National Defence), Dr. Justo Prieto (Minister of Education and Justice), Dr. José P. Guggiari (former President of the Republic) and Señor don Eduardo Schaerer (former President of the Republic).

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party has been out of power for many years. It did not participate in the 1932 presidential election or the 1935 congressional election. It is seriously divided in policy, and is devoting its immediate energies to the task of unification.

Leaders: Dr. Pedro Peña, Dr. Salvador Fernández, Dr. Francisco Chavez, Dr. Antonio Sosa, Dr. César Vasconsellos and Dr. Federico Chávez.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Crítica	Pro-Government daily.	Juan Esteban Carron (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
El Diario	Independent; conservative; founded in 1904.	Eliseo da Rosa (<i>Prop.</i>)
El Liberal	Liberal Party organ; founded in 1914.	Dr. José P. Guggiari (<i>Dir.</i>)
El Pais	Independent. Formerly called <i>El Orden</i> .	Policarpo Artaza (<i>Dir.</i>)
La Tribuna	Liberal.	Eduardo Schaerer (<i>Prop.</i>)
Patria	National Republican.	J. N. González (<i>Dir.</i>)
Industrias (weekly)	Trade journal.	Victor M. Avila (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revista del Comercio	Trade journal.	José Rodríguez Alcalá (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		

PERSIA (IRAN)

Capital: Teheran
Area, 628,000 square miles
Population: 10,000,000 (estimate)

Ruler

REZA SHAH PAHLEVI

Born in 1878; elected December 13, 1925
Crowned April 25, 1926

Cabinet

Appointed September 14, 1933

Premier

Mahmoud Djam

PARLIAMENT

(Majles)

Election of 1935 (for two years)

Speaker: HASSAN ESFANDIARI

Number of Members 136

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There is but one political party in Persia today — the National Progressive Party. The present Parliament passes legislation to carry into effect the measures and policies of the Shah and his ministry.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Ettelaat (evening)	Founded 1925.	Ali Khan Mass'oudi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Iran	Generally considered as semi-official; founded 1921.	Majid Movaqqar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Koushesh	Founded in 1923.	S. Safavi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Teheran	Published three times a week; in French.	Ali Khan Mass'oudi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Messenger de Teheran	Founded 1924; in French and English.	Francois Malek-Karam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Setareh-i-Djehan	Founded 1915; in Persian and French.	Abul Ghassem E'tessam-Zadeh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tajadod-i-Iran	Founded 1927.	Seyed Mohammad Tabatabai (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Gulshan	Founded 1916; thrice weekly.	Amir-Rezvani (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)

Like the Parliament the press takes its inspiration from the government and rarely attacks an administration policy on any ground, never on grounds of political affiliation.

PERU

Capital: Lima

Area: 482,133 square miles (excluding 100,000 square miles in dispute)

Population: 6,147,000 (1927 estimate)

President

GENERAL OSCAR R. BENAVIDES

Elected by Constituent Assembly April 30, 1933, to complete term of his predecessor (who assumed office December 8, 1931, for a five-year term)

Cabinet

Appointed October 9, 1935

President of the Cabinet

GENERAL MANUEL E. RODRIGUEZ

PARLIAMENT

(Congreso Constituyente)

Congress was dissolved as a result of the revolution of August 22, 1930. A Constituent Assembly was elected on October 11, 1931, for the purpose of reforming the National Constitution and to consider other important measures. The new Constitution was promulgated April 9, 1933. The new Constitution provides that by-elections shall be held and that the Constituent Assembly be divided into the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The date for the by-elections has not been fixed as yet. Congress should begin its sessions immediately after the by-elections. The Constituent Assembly continues in session.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

As a consequence of the revolution of August, 1930, the old parties have disappeared from the political stage of Peru. An important group with branches in several Latin American countries and composed of the younger intellectual and middle classes denominated as the "Apra Party" (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana) has attained importance and was the principal opponent to the "Unión Revolucionaria," the party headed by the President, General Luis M. Sánchez Cerro, at the October 11, 1931, elections.

UNIÓN REVOLUCIONARIA: Advocates the continuance of existing relations between the State and the Church; industrial, agricultural (diversification of crops) and commercial development; social reforms, reintegration of the Indian population into the national life; economic, financial and general reorganization. Proposes to base all its financial reforms on a balanced budget and a stable money. Favors road development, promotion of Army and Navy institutions, and assumes a strongly nationalistic attitude. It favors a fascist organization of government.

Leaders: Luis A. Flores (President of Party), Abelardo Solís, Ernesto Delgado Gutierrez, Manuel Diez Canseco and Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

DESCENTRALISTA PARTY: Advocates states' rights and a removal of many governmental functions and privileges from the capital to the provinces.

Leaders: M. J. Bustamante de la Fuente, Alberto Delgado, Erasmo Roca, Emilio Romero, Juan Mercado and Clímaco Tamayo.

CIVILISTA PARTY: Coöperates with Unión Revolucionaria but does not figure officially as a party organization. Capitalistic and conservative. Includes the aristocracy and the wealthy classes.

Leaders: J. M. García Bedoya, José de la Riva Agüero y Osma, Ramón Aspíllaga and Luis Miró Quesada.

SOCIALIST PARTY: Advocates social reforms, separation of Church and State, government control of labor disputes, reduction of Army and Navy, strengthening of labor indemnity and insurance laws, liberal educational reform, protection of the Indians and division of agricultural land.

Leaders: Alberto Arca Parró, Luciano Castillo, Hildebrando Castro Pozo and Francisco Sanchez Rios.

DEMOCRATIC REFORM PARTY: In *foreign policy*, advocated the settlement of the Tacna Arica question on the basis of the Treaty of Lima, June, 1929; and the development of Pan-Americanism on broad, just, and enduring lines. In *domestic policy*, favored the maintenance of existing close relations between the State and Church; strongly advocates industrial and agricultural development, government interference in labor disputes, social reforms, protective tariff and educational reform. This was the party of the late former President Augusto B. Leguía.

Leaders: Julio Ego Aguirre, Robert Leguía, José Angel Escalante, Pedro Oliveira and Clemente Palma.

CONSTITUTIONAL PARTY: The Program of the Constitutional Party, now inactive, was similar to that of the Democratic Reform Party except for being strongly protectionist and nationalistic.

Leaders: General Gerardo Alvarez, Celestino Manchego Muñoz and Julio C. Guerrero.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Founded in 1869 by Don Nicolas de Piérola; inactive for ten years following death of its founder and leader. In 1923 it was reorganized by a group of Piérola's political friends. Supported and collaborated with the Democratic Reform Party, under the leadership of Carlos de Piérola.

Leader: Amadeo Piérola.

APRA PARTY (Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana): A radical party; anti-imperialistic. In *foreign policy*, advocates close coöperation with Indo-American countries. In *domestic policy*, proposes advanced social reforms; industrial and agricultural development with subdivision of large landed estates; educational reform and general economic reorganization.

Leaders: Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre, Manuel Seoane, Manuel Cox, Luis Alberto Sanchez and Luis Heysen.

PARTIDO SOCIAL NACIONALISTA: A center party which at the beginning was allied with the Unión Revolucionaria Party.

Leaders: Elias Lozada Benavente, J. Wieland and Julio Padilla Abril.

PARTIDO REPUBLICANO NACIONALISTA: A new party organized to represent a moderate, conservative group which wants as its program special attention to the economic and financial problems of the country. It represents the civilista ideas in politics, i.e. property owners interests, nationalistic tendencies, dominance of the Catholic Church. It coöperates with the Administration in giving the latter a working majority in Congress (see Civilista Party above).

Leaders: Clemente Revilla, Victor M. Arévalo, Alfredo Herrera, Carlos Sayan Alvarez and J. Calmell del Solar.

PARTIDO SOCIAL DEMOCRATA: A new centre party which wants to maintain closer relations between the State and the Church, and a fairly advanced social program in favor of the working classes.

Leader: Dr. Luis Eguiguren.

LIBERAL PARTY: Reorganized August, 1933. Favors a more active labor and educational program, administrative decentralization.

Leaders: José Balta, Gerardo Balbuena, Wenceslao Valera, Ricardo Montegudo and Ricardo Flores.

PARTIDO NACIONAL AGRARIO: Represents group of landowners whose political aims are those of the Republicano Nacionatistas. It has no Parliamentary force.

Leaders: Pedro Beltrán and Gerardo Klinge.

"Frente Nacional" is the name given to a group of parties to present a united front in connection with Presidential and Congressional elections in 1936.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Antorcha*	Apra Party organ; radical; anti-imperialistic.	Humberto Ugolotti Dansay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Comercio	Conservative; oldest and leading paper in Peru.	Aurelio Miró Quesada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Crónica	Democratic; pro-administration.	Rafael Larco Herrera (<i>Prop.</i>) Fernando A. Franco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prensa	Conservative; agricultural and industrial activities.	M. Gonzales Olaechea (<i>Ed.</i>)
Suplemento	Independent, radically anti-Civilista.	José V. Faura (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
Tribuna*	Organ of Apra Party.	Victor Haya de la Torre (<i>Dir.</i>)
Universal	Independent.	H. L. Hammond (<i>Pres.</i>)
Deber	Conservative; Clerical; Civilista.	Dr. Guevara (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
Pueblo	Independent.	E. Zagarra Ballón (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Arequipa)		
Callao	Independent; founded in 1883.	Dr. Mario Arrus (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Callao)		
Intransigente (Callao)	Supports Civilistas.	Oscar Medelius (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Sanción	Radical; supports Socialist Party and radical groups.	Victor Moral Rebaza (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Callao)		
Comercio	Independent.	José Angel Escalante (<i>Prop.</i>) José Antonio Velasco (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cuzco)		
Sol (Cuzco)	Civilista organ.	Mariano E. Velasco (<i>Prop.</i>)
West Coast Leader (weekly)	Independent; illustrated; in English.	C. N. Griffiths (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo* (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party organ.	Felipe Alvarado (<i>Ed.</i>)
Semana* (bi-weekly)	Unión Revolucionaria Party organ.	Luis M. Sespedes (<i>Prop.</i>)
Boletin del Banco Central de Reserva del Peru	Economic and financial.	Oscar Arrus (<i>Ed.</i>)
(monthly)		
Boletin Mensual de la Camara de Comercio de Lima	Economic and financial.	Lima Chamber of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)
(monthly)		
Revista de Economia Finanzas (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Pedro Barrantes Castro (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Publication suspended as result of the Emergency Law.

POLAND

Capital: Warszawa (Warsaw)
Area: 149,960 square miles
Population: 31,948,027 (1931 census)

President

IGNACY MOŚCICKI (Non-partisan)

Re-elected by Parliament, sitting as the National Assembly,
May 8, 1933, for seven-year term

Cabinet

Non-Party

Appointed October 13, 1935

Premier

MARJAN ZYNDRAM-KOSCIALKOWSKI

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senat)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Sejm)

*Election of September 15, 1935 (for five years).
One third of the Senators were appointed by the
President on September 23, 1935*

Election of September 8, 1935 (for five years)

Speaker: ALEKSANDER PRYSTOR

Speaker: STANISLAW CAR

Number of members 96

Number of members 208

Note: A new constitution was brought into force in 1935, the Parliament dissolved, and new elections held. As a result of the new electoral laws it is not possible to list members of Parliament according to party affiliations since they no longer represent parties but the districts from which they come.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Political parties in Poland no longer have representation as such in the present Polish Parliament. But while this is true these parties still exist outside of Parliament.

Among the leaders in Parliament the following might be mentioned:

Senators — J. Beck (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Bobrowski (worker's leader), Decykiewicz (Ukranian leader), J. Jędrzejewicz (formerly Premier), W. Makowski (one of authors of new Polish Constitution), J. Radziwill (representing large landowning interests).

Deputies — Byrka (representing economic element), Kielak (representing small farmers), A. Koc, M. Koscialkowski (Premier), B. Miedzinski, Schaetzel, Slawek (formerly Premier), Stpiczynski, Wierzbicki (representing large industries) and General Zeligowski.

Parties Outside of Parliament

CONSERVATIVE POLITICAL UNION: Pro-government. Represents large landowning interests.

Leaders: J. Radziwill, J. Bobrzynski, E. Sapieha and J. Wielowieyski.

NATIONAL PARTY (National Democrats): Conservative, nationalistic, democratic; advocates amendment of constitution based on equilibrium between executive and legislative powers; represents largely the well-to-do classes of merchants, landowners, and professional circles, intellectuals, retail merchants, small bourgeoisie, and some peasants and workmen. Opposes parties favoring regional self-government for national minorities and radical agrarian reforms; pro-Catholic and anti-revolutionary. Party has strong control of university students.

Leaders: Roman Rybarski (President of Party), Seweryn Czetwertynski, Stanislaw Jasiukowicz, Stanislaw Rymar, Stanislaw Stronski and Wojciech Trampczynski.

LABOR PARTY: A Center Party which includes intellectuals and working classes; pro-Government.

Leaders: J. Baranski, W. Makowski and M. Evert.

PEASANT PARTY: Formerly consisted of three separate groups; the Piast, Wyzwolenie, and Peasant Union. Now amalgamated into one party. The Piast represents the well-to-do farmers, strongly supporting Agrarian reform but opposed to the expropriation of property without indemnity; the Wyzwolenie represents a radical peasant group consisting of small landholders and farm workers, advocates expropriation without compensation, separation of Church and State; the Peasant Union is a radical peasant group similar to the Wyzwolenie.

Leaders: Maiej Rataj and St. Thugutt.

POLISH SOCIALIST PARTY: The oldest Polish party, with a moderate national constitutional socialist program; adherent of 2d Internationale; represents trade unions, radical intellectuals, small farm holders, and farm workers. Favors regional self-government for national minorities, opposes communism. In acute opposition to the Government.

Leaders: Mieczyslaw Niedzialkowski (Chairman of Party), Kazimierz Czapinski and Zygmunt Piotrowski.

NATIONAL LABOR PARTY: A patriotic radical party, not adhering to 2d Internationale; a militant organization drawing support from trade unionists in former German provinces and Central Poland; pro-Catholic.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C. and Wieczór	Independent.	St. Piasecki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Warszawski		
Czas	Conservative; pro-Government.	Dr. Antoni Beaupré (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsche Rundschau	Principal organ of German minority.	S. Starke (<i>Ed.</i>)
in Polen		
Dziennik Bydgoski	Catholic; democratic.	J. Teska (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański	Pro-government; landowner group; conservative.	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Echo de Varsovie	Independent; in French.	M. Roquigny (<i>Ed.</i>)
Express Poranny	Sensational; organ of Government Party.	Henryk Butkiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Polska	Fusion of former <i>Głos Prawdy</i> and <i>Epoka</i> ; organ of the Government Party.	Deputy Colonel Miedzinski (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Gazeta Poranna	Pro-government, general and political.	A. Neha (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Warszawska	Organ of the National Party.	St. Majewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Polski	Owned by heavy industry; pro-Government.	Prof. Z. Lempicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Poranny	Organ of radical group of Government Party.	W. Stpiczynski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Warszawski	Independent, nationalistic, clerical, conservative.	K. Olchowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nasz Przegląd	Zionist organ; in Polish.	J. Appenschlag (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polska Zbrojna	Organ for Army.	A. Rubnicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Robotnik	Conservative; pro-Government.	M. Niedziałkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Głos Narodu (Cracow) . . .	Christian Democratic.	J. Piwowarczyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ilustrowany Kurjer Codzienny (Cracow)	Independent; nationalist; pro-Government.	Marjan Dabrowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nowy Dziennik (Cracow) . .	Zionist organ; in Polish.	Dr. Nazar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kattowitzer Zeitung	German minority organ.	H. Weber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Polonia	Christian Democratic.	W. Korfanty (<i>Dir.</i>)
(Katowitz)		
Oberschlesischer Kurjer . .	Catholic; German minority.	Ewald Zwienk (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Królewska Huta)		
Freie Presse (Łódź)	German minority organ.	A. Kargel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Łódzki (Łódź)	Government sympathies.	C. Gumkowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Lodzer Zeitung (Łódź)	German; Hitlerite.	Bernhard van Haller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republika (Łódź)	Industrial; pro-Government.	Nusbaum-Oltarzewski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chwila	Zionist; in Polish.	H. Rozmaryn and H. Hescheles (<i>Eds.</i>)
(Łwów)		
Dilo	Organ of Ukrainians.	I. Mudryj (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Łwów)		
Kurjer Lwowski	Government sympathies.	K. Hrabyk (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Łwów)		
Słowo Polskie (Łwów)	National; pro-Government.	W. Mejbaum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wiek Nowy (Łwów)	Liberal.	B. Laskownicki (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dziennik Poznański	Pro-Government; conservative.	J. Winiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Kurjer Poznański	National Democrat; catholic.	Dr. Maryan Seyda (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Posener Tageblatt	German minority organ.	H. Machatchek (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Poznań)		
Dziennik Wileński (Vilno) . .	National Democrat.	L. Fedorowicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kurjer Wileński (Vilno) . . .	Liberal; pro-Government.	K. Okulicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Słowo	Monarchistic; pro-Government.	Stan. Mackiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Vilno)		
Gospodarz Polski	Peasants' interests; pro-Government.	M. Michalski, F. Gwizdz and J. Bojko (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Polska Gospodarcza (weekly)	Official; industry and trade.	Czesław Peche (<i>Ed.</i>)
Świat (weekly)	General and political.	L. Chrzanowski (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tygodnik Ilustrowany	General and political.	J. Gebethner (<i>Ed.</i>)
(weekly)		
Wyzwolenie (weekly)	Peasants' Union.	Cr. Lysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zielony Sztandar	Peasants' Union.	Maciej Rataj and T. Kosmowska (<i>Eds.</i>)
(weekly)		
Zorza (weekly)	National Democrat.	J. Holender (<i>Ed.</i>)
Piast	Peasants' Union.	St. Matysik (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Cracow) (weekly)		
Przegląd Gospodarczy	Economic and financial.	Edward Rose (<i>Ed.</i>)
(fortnightly)		
Droga (monthly)	Political and general; pro-Government.	W. Horzyca (<i>Ed.</i>)
Polityka Narodów (monthly)	Organ of Foreign Office.	I. Matuszewski (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

<i>Name</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
P. A. T.	Official.	K. Libicki (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) M. Obarski (<i>Ed.</i>)
A. T. E.	Semi-official.	N. Kowalewski (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>)
Iskra	Government Party agency.	Col. M. Sciezyński (<i>Dir.</i>)
K. A. P.	Catholic agency.	Z. Kaczynski (<i>Dir.</i>)
P. A. P.	Independent.	J. Kuczabiński (<i>Dir.</i>)
Z. A. T.	Jewish agency.	M. Mozes (<i>Dir.</i>)

PORTUGAL

Capital: Lisbon

Area: 35,490 square miles

Population: 6,825,883 (1930 census)

President

GENERAL ANTONIO OSCAR DE FRAGOSO CARMONA

Re-elected, as unopposed candidate, February 17, 1935, for seven-year term, expiring on April 15, 1942

Cabinet

Military-Civilian Directorate

(Non-partisan; appointed July 9, 1926, after military overthrow of elected government, to govern without participation of Parliament, which was dissolved. Reorganized October 23, 1934)

Premier

DR. ANTONIO DE OLIVEIRA SALAZAR

PARLIAMENT

CORPORATIVE CHAMBER

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Election of December 16, 1934, for four-year term.

President: General Eduardo Marques

President: Dr. Alberto Reis

Members are appointed representing local "autharchies" and administrative, moral, cultural and economic activities.

Number of members 79 Number of members 90

A new constitution for Portugal was adopted on March 19, 1933, and is gradually being put into operation. This Constitution is modeled on the Corporative State plan. It provides for the election of the President by the people for a term of seven years; a National Assembly of ninety members is similarly elected for a term of four years; alongside of this Assembly functions a Corporative Chamber composed of seventy-nine members who are representatives of the local "autharchies" and of the several branches of social activities: administrative, moral, cultural and economic.

The elections for the first National Assembly took place on December 16, 1934, on a single ticket favorable to the present Government and was endorsed by over 80% of the electorate. The Assembly and the Corporative Chamber were convened on January 11, 1935, and have functioned regularly since.

A general election was held on February 17, 1935, for the selection of a President of the republic. The only candidate proposed was General Carmona who has held that office since 1928. A State Council was constituted on October 28, 1934, whose duties are to advise the President when serious national emergencies arise and to convoke or dissolve the National Assembly. Several decrees dealing with the corporative organization of the State have been issued.

Under the new régime the President appoints the Premier, who in turn selects a cabinet. The Cabinet is not responsible to Parliament.

The present Cabinet is composed as follows: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier and Minister of Finance), Lt. Col. Henrique Linhares de Lima (Minister of Interior), Dr. Manoel Rodrigues, Jr. (Minister of Justice), Col. Abilio Augusto Valdez de Passos e Sousa (Minister of War), Capt. Anibal de Mesquita Guimarães (Minister of Marine), Dr. Armindo Rodrigues Monteiro (Minister of Foreign Affairs), Duarte Pacheco (Minister of Public Works), Dr. Jose Silvestre Ferreira Bossa (Minister of Colonies), Dr. Eusebio Tamagnini (Minister of Public Instruction), Sebastião Garcia Ramires (Minister of Commerce) and Dr. Rafael da Silva Neves Duque (Minister of Agriculture).

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

Since the dissolution of the old Parliament the party system, in the ordinary sense, has ceased to exist. The old parties were all disbanded.

NATIONAL UNION (Uniao Nacional): A union in support of the Dictatorship appealing to all classes of society regardless of previous political affiliations or religious beliefs.

Leaders: Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar (Premier, President of Party), Dr. Albino Pinto Soares dos Reis, Jr. (Vice-President of Party), Joaquim Lança (Secretary of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario de Lisboa	Independent republican, conservative.	Renascença Grafica (<i>Prop.</i>) Joaquim Manso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Manhã	Republican; semi-official organ of dictatorship.	Companhia Nacional Editora (<i>Prop.</i>) Miguel Braga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias	Independent conservative; long-established paper, with foreign news service.	Empreza Nacional de Publicidade (<i>Prop.</i>) Eduardo Schwalbach (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario do Governo	Official government organ.	
Jornal do Commercio e das Colonias	Independent, conservative; organ of commerce and industry; long-established and influential paper.	Diniz Bordallo Pinheiro (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novidades	Official Catholic organ.	Thomaz Gamboa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republica	Republican; independent.	Ribeiro de Carvalho (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Seculo	Independent; republican conservative tendency; foreign news service.	Sociedade Nacional de Tipografia (<i>Prop.</i>) J. Pereira da Rosa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz	Independent conservative; Catholic, monarchistic.	Empreza A Voz (<i>Prop.</i>) José Fernando de Souza (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commercio do Porto (Oporto)	Organ of commerce and industry.	Bento Carqueja (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Jornal de Noticias (Oporto)	Independent.	Anibal de Moraes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Primeiro de Janeiro (Oporto)	Democratic; republican; conservative.	Marques Guedes (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fradique (weekly)	Critical and literary review.	Tomaz Ribiero Colaço (<i>Ed.</i>)

RUMANIA

Capital: Bucharest
Area: 122,282 square miles
Population: 18,025,037 (1930 census)

Ruler

King Carol II

Born in 1893; proclaimed King June 8, 1930

Cabinet

National Liberal (with the exception of Mr. Nicholas Titulescu, Minister for Foreign Affairs, who has no party affiliation)
Reappointed October 2, 1934

Premier

GEORGE TATARESCU (National Liberal)

PARLIAMENT

Election of December 20-22, 1933 (for four years)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Senatul)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camera Deputatilor)

Speaker: LEONTE MOLDOVANU (National Liberal)

Speaker: N. N. SAVEANU (National Liberal)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
National Liberal	176	National Liberal	293
National Peasant	6	National Peasant	31
Hungarian Party	3	National Christian Defence League (Cuza and Goga) . .	18
German Party	3	National Liberal (G. Bratianu group).	10
Rumanian Front	3	Rumanian Front (A. Vaida-Voevod).	9
Conservative (Gr. Filipescu) . .	2	Hungarian Party	8
Social Democrat	1	German Party	7
Independents	6	Radical Peasant (G. Iunian and C. Stere group)	6
	—	National-Union (C. Argetoianu) .	5
Total (elected*)	200		
		Total	387

* In addition to the 200 Senators elected by vote, there are about 25 Senators from the clergy and about 25 Senators by right.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

NATIONAL LIBERAL PARTY: A conservative and nationalist party accustomed to political supremacy from 1919 to 1928 under the leadership of the late Ion Bratianu (formerly Premier, a son of Ion C. Bratianu, for many years Premier); centralistic in tendency, and controlling (at least in the old Kingdom) most of the banks and larger industrial enterprises, the directors of which rule the economic life of the country and are all prominent in party politics; opposed to foreign domination of Rumanian financial and commercial enterprise and to concessions of oil lands to foreign-owned companies. Immedi-

ately before and during the war, this party was pro-Ally, opposing the "neutralist" policy of Premier Marghiloman. George Bratianu (Deputy, son of the late Ion C. Bratianu) led a small group that seceded from the Party in June, 1930, owing to the Party's opposition to the return and enthronement of Prince Carol as King; a few weeks later Vintila Bratianu and his lieutenants announced that they would recognize the present sovereign. After this party came under the leadership of I. G. Duca, following the death of Vintila Bratianu, statements were issued that it did not oppose foreign capital if it collaborated on equal terms with Rumanian capital.

Dr. Duca was invited in November, 1933, to form a government. It pursued a liberal policy and curbed the fascist propaganda of the so-called "Iron Guards." Mr. Duca was assassinated December 29, 1933, and George Tatarescu became Premier on January 3, 1934.

Leaders: George Tatarescu (Premier), M. Inulets (Minister of Interior), C. Bratianu (Leader of Party), Victor Antonescu (Minister of Justice), C. Angelescu (Minister of Instruction), V. Slavescu (Minister of Finance), Richard Franasovici (Minister of Public Works), N. N. Saveanu (Speaker of Lower Chamber) Dr. I. Costinescu (Minister of Industry and Commerce), M. Nistor (Minister of Labor and Health), Trancred Constantinescu (formerly Minister of Commerce) and C. Dimitriu (formerly Minister of Commerce).

NATIONAL PEASANT PARTY: The result of fusion in October, 1926, of the former National and Peasant Parties; came into power by appointment of the Regency after the collapse of the Bratianu National Liberal régime, following widespread demonstrations of popular discontent. The National Party was a product of the combination of the pre-war Rumanian Party in Transylvania, under Julius Maniu and Al. Vaida-Voevod; of the former Democratic Party of Take Jonescu; of dissidents from the People's Party of Gen. Averescu; and of the Peasants' Party of the old Kingdom, led by Ion Mihalache. Originally it was a sectionalist party, but it gradually acquired adherents throughout the country. In *foreign policy*, it stands for the execution of the peace treaties and for the alliances with the neighboring states represented in the "Little Entente," and favors the League of Nations. In *domestic policy*, advocates liberalism and constitutionalism, a strong army, administrative and financial reforms, decentralism, free elections and reforms in the franchise, a more liberal economic policy, aid to peasant farmers, protection of labor by legislation in accordance with the International Labor Statute, development of natural resources (especially oil), and more friendly relations with foreign capital. Due to his failure to work with the King, Premier Vaida-Voevod and his government resigned in November, 1933. The Peasant Party of Dr. N. Lupu joined the National Peasants in 1934. In 1935 former Premier Vaida-Voevod together with a few followers including D. R. Ioanitescu and V. Nitescu left the Party and formed a new group.

Leaders: Ion Mihalache (President of Party, formerly Minister of Interior), Julius Maniu (formerly Premier), G. G. Mironescu (formerly Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Interior), Prof. V. Madgearu (formerly Minister of Finance), Mihai Popovici (formerly Minister of Justice), S. Cicio-Pop (formerly Speaker of the Lower Chamber), Eduard Mirto (formerly Minister of Public Works and Communications), Prof. D. Gusti (formerly Minister of Public Instruction and Cults), P. Halippa (formerly Minister for Bessarabia without portfolio), Emil Hatziegan (formerly Minister for Transylvania without portfolio), Sauciuc Saveanu (formerly Minister for Bucovina without portfolio), N. Costachescu (formerly Speaker of the Upper Chamber) and Dr. N. Lupu.

HUNGARIAN PARTY: Composed of a reactionary faction representing interests of former landholders led by Count George Bethlen, brother of the former Hungarian Premier, and a democratic faction led by Iosif Sandor.

MINOR PARTIES: Include the National Party of former Premier Iorga, which separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1926, because of opposition to the principles of fusion; the People's Party, led by General Al. Averescu; the Liberal Party (George Bratianu group) which seceded from the National Liberal Party in January, 1930; the Conservative Party under the leadership of G. Filipescu, owner of the newspaper *Epoca*; Mr. G. Iunian's group, composed of deputies who separated from the National Peasant Party in October, 1932, on account of divergencies in connection with certain economic and financial legislation; the Iron Guards, a fascist group, under the leadership of Zelea-Codreanu; the German Party, an organization of the Germans in Transylvania; and the Jewish Party. In 1935 the Agrarian Party of O. Goga and the National Christian Defence League of Professor Cuza united adopting the name of the latter group. It carries on a nationalistic policy. The new group headed by A. Vaida-Voevod, called the Rumanian Front and consisting of nine Deputies and three Senators, works along the same lines and has entered into an agreement with the National Christian Defence League.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Independent.	C. Gongopol (<i>Dir.</i>)
Adeverul	Independent, popular, and sensational; supports National Peasant Party; evening edition of <i>Dimineatsa</i> .	C. Graur (<i>Dir.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus	Semi-official; daily in Rumanian, once weekly in French; financial and economic.	G. Gafenco (<i>Dir.</i>) N. Horia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aurora	Organ of Dr. Lupu.	N. Lupu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curentul	Independent.	P. Seicaru (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Cuvantul	Independent.	N. Ionescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dimineatsa	Independent, popular, and sensational; best-informed morning paper; advocates governmental reform.	C. Graur (<i>Prop.</i>) Emil Socor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dreptatea	National Peasant Party.	
Epoca	Organ of the Conservative Party.	G. Filipescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Independence Roumaine	National Liberal; in French.	Dr. A. Berkovici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Indreptarea	Organ of People's Party.	Gen. Averescu (<i>Prop.</i>)
Lupta	Independent; supports National Peasant Party; advocates governmental reforms.	E. Fagure (<i>Ed.</i>)
Miscarea	Organ of Liberal group of George Bratianu.	
Neamul Romanesc	National Party.	N. Iorga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialismul	Organ of the Socialists.	Dr. Lotar Rădăceanu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tageblatt	Represents views of Germans and German minorities in Transylvania; in German.	
Universul	National Liberal; ultra nationalistic; anti-Semitic.	Stelian Popescu (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Viitorul	National Liberal.	Al. Mavrodi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Transilvaniei (Brasov)	National Liberal Party; oldest paper in Rumania.	V. Nitesco (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliations</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Keleti Ujsag (Cluj)	Hungarian Party; in Hun- garian.	Dr. Weiss Sandor (<i>Ed.</i>)
Patria (Cluj)	National Peasant Party; a leading provincial paper.	Dr. E. Hatiegan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uj Kelet (Cluj)	Organ of Zionists.	Dr. M. Ernö (<i>Ed.</i>)
Argus (weekly)	Economic; in French.	G. Gafenco (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arhive	Social and political.	D. Gusti (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bursa	Financial and economic.	S. Hussar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Curierul Israelit (weekly)	Organ of Union of Rumanian Jews.	M. Schweig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gazeta Bursei (weekly)	Financial.	
Lupta Economica (weekly)	Economic.	
Moniteur Du Pétrole Roumain	Petroleum interests.	L. Sanielevici (<i>Ed.</i>)
Analele Bancilor (monthly)	Economic and financial.	P. M. Sutescu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Economiste Roumain	Economic.	Organ of Economic Institute
Peninsula Balcanica (monthly)	Political and economic.	
Observatorul (Cluj)	Social and economic.	G. Moroianu (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Agentia Danubiana	Telegraph agency.	E. Titeanu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Rador	Official; telegraph agency.	A. Hurtig (<i>Dir.</i>)

RUSSIA

(UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS)

(Composed of Russian, Ukrainian, White Russian, Transcaucasian, Turkoman, Tadjik and Uzbek Republics)

Capital: Moscow

Area: 8,241,921 square miles

Population: 168,000,000 (1934 estimate)

Presidents of Union Central Executive Committee

MIKHAIL I. KALININ (Russia), G. I. PETROVSKY (Ukraine), A. G. CHERVIAKOV (White Russia), G. MUSSABEKOV (Transcaucasia), N. AITAKOV (Turkoman Republic), F. KHODJAYEV (Uzbek Republic) and A. RAKHIMBAYEV (Tadjikistan)

Cabinet (Council of People's Commissars)

Communist (Elected by Union Central Executive Committee)
(Has legislative as well as executive powers)

President of Council of People's Commissars

VIACHESLAV MIKHAILOVICH MOLOTOV (Communist)
Re-elected February, 1935

(Final authority is nominally vested in the All-Union Congress of Soviets, which meets biennially and elects the Union Central Executive Committee as the supreme executive and legislative power. The Seventh Congress, February, 1935, was composed of 2,007 regular delegates and 535 with advisory votes, about three-quarters of the delegates being members of the Communist Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Union Central Executive Committee)

(About 70 percent members of the Communist Party; meets three times a year with seven presidents — one for each constituent republic; elects a Praesidium of 27 members and 24 alternates as an executive and directive body to act during the intervals between meetings)

COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(Elected by All-Union Congress of Soviets in biennial meeting.)

COUNCIL OF NATIONALITIES

(Elected by Soviets of Constituent and Autonomous Republics; subject to ratification by All-Union Congress.)

Total 607 Total 150
(164)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

COMMUNIST PARTY: The only authorized and organized party, controlled by a Central Committee now consisting of 71 members and 65 alternates, which chooses an executive body known as the Political Bureau, of 10 members and 5 alternates, who largely determine party policy. Many of the members of the Central Committee hold high positions in the Soviet Government, including 13 of the 19 members of the Council of Commissars, and 4 are members of the Executive Committee of the 3d (Communist) Internationale. Joseph Stalin, the General Secretary, is the man recognized as the most influential individual in guiding and controlling Communist policy, which has promoted rapid industrialization of the country and collectivization of agriculture. Molotov, President of the Council of People's Commissars, is a member of the Political Bureau of the Party. The relationship existing between the Government, the Party, and the 3d Internationale may be judged from the posts held by some of the Communist party leaders:

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE U. S. S. R.

Stalin — Secretary-General of the Central Committee of the Communist Party; member of Praesidium of Executive Committee of 3d Internationale; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; delegate of Communist Party to VII Congress of 3d Internationale held in 1935.

Molotov — President of Council of Commissars of U. S. S. R.; President, Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; formerly Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kaganovich — Commissar for Ways of Communication; member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Kalinin — Senior President, Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Kossior — Member of the Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Ordjonikidze — Commissar for Heavy Industry; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.

Voroshilov — Commissar for Defense of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense; member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.

Andreyev — Member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Chubar — Vice-Chairman, Council of People's Commissars; Vice Chairman of the Council of Labor and Defense of the U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Mikoyan — Commissar for Food Industry; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and defense of U. S. S. R.

OTHER LEADERS

Akulov — Secretary of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Chernov — Commissar for Agriculture.

Grinko — Commissar for Finance of the U. S. S. R.; alternate of Central

Committee of Communist Party; member of Council of Labor and Defense of U. S. S. R.

Kalmanovich — Commissar for State Farms; alternate of the Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Litvinov — Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lobov — Commissar for Timber Industry; formerly Deputy Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council of the Union and Assistant Commissar for Supplies; member of Central Committee of Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Lubimov — Commissar for Light Industry.

Maryasin — Chairman of State Bank of U. S. S. R.; member of Council of Labor and Defense.

Mezhlauk — Chairman of State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Vice-Chairman of Council of People's Commissars of U. S. S. R.; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Pakhomov — Commissar for Water Transport.

Petrovsky — President of Central Executive Committee of Ukrainian Soviet Republic; Alternate Member of Political Bureau.

Rozengoltz — Commissar for Foreign Trade; alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Rudzutak — Alternate of Political Bureau; Chairman, Commission of Soviet Control; Vice-Chairman, Council of People's Commissars.

Rykov — Commissar for Post and Telegraph; alternate of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Sulimov — President of Council of People's Commissars of the Russian Soviet Republic; member Central Committee of the Communist Party; member Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Veitzer — Commissar for Internal Trade.

Yagoda — Commissar for Internal Affairs; member of Central Committee of Communist Party.

Yakovlev — Member of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R.; member of Central Committee of the Communist Party.

Zhdanov — Secretary of Central Committee of Communist Party; member of Central Executive Committee of U. S. S. R.

Within the All Union (formerly Russian) Communist Party an important opposition group, critical of the policies of the ruling group in the Central Committee dominated by Stalin, developed several years ago. It included such former official chieftains as Trotsky (formerly Commissar for War and Member of Political Bureau of Party), Zinoviev (formerly Chairman of the Executive Committee of the 3d Internationale), Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and Rakovsky (formerly Ambassador to France). Between November, 1927, and January, 1928, by decisions of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party and of the Party Congress, respectively, most of the leaders of the opposition (including Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Radek, Rakovsky, and others) were expelled from the Party and banished; Rakovsky later recanted; Radek is now contributing articles on international affairs to the official *Izvestia*; all except Trotsky have received amnesty. In 1932 Zinoviev and Kamenev

were again expelled from the party together with 18 other less-known old communists. During 1929 and 1930 the development of a "Right Opposition" headed by Bukharin, Rykov, and Tomsy led finally to the expulsion of all three from the Political Bureau. This served greatly to strengthen Stalin's position. All three, however, retained alternative membership in the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

PRESS

All publications are under the supervision of the Chief Administration of Literature and Publications, a branch of the Commissariat of Public Instruction.

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city of the Union

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Der Emes	Organ of Council of Nationalities of Union Central Executive Committee; published in Yiddish.	M. I. Litvakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomicheskaya Zhizn	Official organ of Commissariat for Finance of U. S. S. R.	S. Shakhnovskaya (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gudok	Organ of Commissariat for ways of Communication.	A. L. Spivakovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Izvestia	Official organ of Central Executive Committee of the U. S. S. R. and The All-Russian Executive Committee.	N. I. Bukharin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Komsomolskaya Pravda	Organ of the Communist Youth League.	V. Bubekin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Zvezda	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	M. M. Landa (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Voin	Organ of Commissariat of Defense.	K. I. Podsotsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party; replaces "Bednota."	S. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Journal de Moscou (weekly)	Political, economic, and social; in French.	S. A. Rayevsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Moscow News (daily and weekly)	Published for English-speaking people in the Soviet Union.	M. M. Borodin (<i>Ed. in Chief</i>); T. L. Axelrod and Anna Louise Strong (<i>Assoc. Eds.</i>)
Nasha Gazeta	Organ of Central Committee of Union of Workers of State Institutions.	B. G. Levy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda	Official organ of Central Committee and Moscow Committee of Communist Party.	Mekhlis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Raboshaya Moskva	Organ of the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party and the Moscow Council of Trade Unions.	L. Kovalev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Torgovlya	Organ of Commissariat of Internal trade.	U. Nodel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledelie	Organ of Commissariat for Agriculture of U. S. S. R.	M. S. Grandov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Trud	Organ of Trade Unions.	D. G. Tumarkin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernaya Moskva (evening)	Organ of Moscow Soviet.	A. Romanovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Za Industrializatsiyu	Organ of Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	G. Vasilkovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Astrakhan)	Organ of Astrakhan Committee of Communist Party.	V. Eferov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kommunist (Kiev)	Organ of Central Committee of Communist Party of the Ukraine.	(Editorial Board)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Krasnaya Gazeta (Leningrad) (morning and evening)	Organ of Leningrad Soviet.	I. Tsilshtein (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnyi Baltiyskiy Flot . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Revolutionary War Council of Baltic Fleet.	M. Medvedev (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leningradskaya Pravda . . . (Leningrad)	Organ of Leningrad District Committee of Communist Party.	(Editorial Board)
Smiena (Leningrad)	Organ of Communist Youth League.	M. Zhiv (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rabochiy (Minsk)	Organ of Central Executive Committee of White Russia.	L. Kheifets (<i>Ed.</i>)
Gorkovskaya Kommuna . . . (Gorky)	Organ of Provincial Committee of Communist Party.	L. Keller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sovietskaya Sibir (Novosibirsk)	Organ of West Siberian Committee of Communist Party.	I. I. Lyashchenko (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zvezda (Perm)	Organ of Perm Committee of Communist Party.	
Molot (Rostov-on-the-Don)	Organ of Azov-Black Sea Committee of Communist Party.	L. Shaumyan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zarya Vostoka (Tiflis)	Organ of Transcaucasian Committee of Communist Party, and of Central Executive Committee of Transcaucasia.	V. Grigoryan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pravda Vostoka (Tashkent)	Central Committee of the Uzbek Communist Party.	Braginsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnoye Znamia (Vladivostok)	Organ of Maritime Region Committee of Communist Party.	Shatsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tekhnika (every 3 days)	People's Commissariat for Heavy Industry.	G. Vasilkovsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krestyanskaya Gazeta . . . (weekly)	Peasant paper; organ of Central Committee of Communist Party.	S. B. Uritsky (<i>Ed.</i>)
Krasnaya Nov (monthly).	Political and literary; organ of Union of Russian Writers.	V. Bakhmetev, F. Berezovsky, V. Ermilov, V. Ivanov, I. Luppel, F. Panferov, A. Fadeyev, M. Shaginyan (<i>Editorial Board.</i>)
Mirovoye Khozyaistvo i Mirovaya Politika (monthly)	Articles on foreign affairs, both political and economic.	Communist Academy (<i>Pub.</i>) E. C. Varga (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Tass	Official news agency.	J. G. Doletsky (<i>Dir.</i>)
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EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador
Area: 13,176 square miles
Population: 1,493,826 (1931 census)

President

GENERAL MAXIMILIANO H. MARTÍNEZ

Elected January 13-15, 1935. Assumed office March 1, 1935
for four-year term

Cabinet

Appointed March 1, 1935

PARLIAMENT

(Asamblea Nacional Legislativa)

President: César Cierra

Number of Members 42
(3 elected from each of the 14 departments of the
Republic)

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

In El Salvador there are no definite political parties organized on the lines of those in the United States and Europe. They are rather political groups of men without fixed or distinct programs. The present is a military government. President Martínez is assisted by Gen. Andrés I. Menéndez (Vice-President and Minister of War, Marine and Aviation), Dr. Miguel Angel Araujo (Minister of Foreign Affairs, Public Instruction and Justice), Gen. José Tomás Calderón (Minister of Gobernación, Public Works, Labor, Charities and Sanitation) and Dr. Rodrigo Samayoa (Minister of Finance and Commerce).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Diario Latino (evening)	Miguel Pinto (<i>Prop.</i>)
Diario Nuevo (morning)	Francisco Espinosa (<i>Dir.</i>)
Patria (evening)	A. Guerra Trigueros (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Prensa (morning and evening)	Manuel Andino (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Ahuachapán (evening)	Victor M. Lagos (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Ahuachapán)	
Diario de Oriente (evening) (San Miguel)	C. Augusto Osegueda (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nación (evening) (San Miguel)	Reubén Membreño (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Diario de Santa Ana (evening)	Isabel de Rivera (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	Pablo Rivera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario de Occidente (evening) (Santa Ana)	R. Díaz Galiano (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario del Pueblo (evening)	Nicolas Cabezas D. (<i>Prop.</i>)
(Santa Ana)	José Valdez (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Sonsonate (evening)	Fernando Garzona S. (<i>Prop. and Dir.</i>)
(Sonsonate)	
Diario de Chaparrastique (weekly)	Basilio Plantier (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Revista Judicial (quarterly)	Dr. Cayetano Ochoa (<i>Ed.</i>)

SIAM

Capital: Bangkok

Area: 200,148 square miles

Population: 12,743,000 (1935 estimate)

Ruler

KING ANANDA MAHIDOL

Born September 20, 1925; proclaimed King March 2, 1935

Council of Regency

H. H. PRINCE ADITYA (President), CHAO PHYA YOMARAJ and
GEN. CHAO PHYA BIJAYANDRA YODHIN

Premier

COLONEL PHYA PHAHOL PHOLPHAYUHA SENA
(President of Council of State)

Appointed June 22, 1933; re-appointed September 24, 1934

On June 24, 1932, the absolute monarchy in Siam was overthrown by a coup d'état. Three days later King Prajadhipok signed a provisional constitution, which was replaced on December 10, 1932, by a permanent constitution. The constitution provides for a State Council, appointed by the King and composed of a President and from fourteen to twenty-four other State Councillors. It also provides for a unicameral legislative body, known as the Assembly of the People's Representatives, which is made up of members elected for four years by the people. During a transitory period, not to exceed ten years from the date of the signing of the provisional constitution, there shall be two categories of members of the Assembly, members of the first category being elective and those of the second being appointed by the King under the terms of the Electoral Law (promulgated December 16, 1932); at the close of the transitory period all members are to be elective. The Assembly as now organized consists of 156 members. The State Council must possess the confidence of the Assembly, to which it is collectively responsible for the general policy of the Government.

In the latter part of 1933 the new Government banned political associations and no political parties are recognized as existing in Siam.

On April 1, 1933, the King dissolved the Assembly of the People's Representatives and appointed a State Council of conservative character. In June 1933 Colonel Phya Phahol, who had participated as a leader in the original coup d'état of June 1932, led a new coup d'état, following which a liberal State Council was formed and he became Premier.

On March 2, 1935, King Prajadhipok formally signed his letter of abdication, whereupon Prince Ananda Mahidol, son of His late Royal Highness Prince Mahidol of Songkhla, was appointed King as from the same date and time. The King has been absent from Siam since the beginning of his reign. A Council of Regency consisting of three members represents the authority of the King.

PRESS

All listed papers are published in the capital city.

The press in Siam is subject to government control.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bangkok Morning News (in Chinese)	Goh Keng Seng (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Bangkok Times (in English)	W. H. Mundie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chong Nang Morning Post (in Chinese)	Li Uy Ming (<i>Ed.</i>)
City Star Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Prayura Darokara na Ayudhya (<i>Prop.</i>)
Dhamma Dhiputai Daily News (in Siamese)	Lieut. Khun Samrech Narong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Doed Rathadharmanun Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Suvanna Mahaggha Kanchana (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Fa Sen Daily News (in Chinese)	Jiew Jaw Tao (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hwa Siew Yer Pao Daily News (in Chinese)	Lai Kok Sae (<i>Ed.</i>)
Isara (in Siamese)	Nai T. Boon Thiam (<i>Prop.</i>)
Kao Na Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Sombat Lek Choowongs (<i>Prop.</i>)
Khao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Wa Fai (<i>Prop.</i>)
Krungdeb Varasab (in Siamese)	Mom Rajavongse Navaratna (<i>Ed.</i>)
Min Kok Daily News (in Chinese)	Ngim Sau (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mitabhab Daily News (in Siamese)	Phra Jalalaya Vijit (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nob Dharmanun Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Bhab Garuhanande (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pek Thai Daily News (in Siamese)	Lt. Col. Phra Sura Ronajit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Prajanayom Daily News (in Siamese)	Mom Rajawongs Song Sucharit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sao Siam Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Bantum Piem Bongs-san (<i>Prop.</i>)
Siam Rasdr Daily News (in Siamese)	Lt. Puay Punyaratbandh (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siem Kia Daily News (in Chinese)	Hai Soon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sin Chong Daily News (in Chinese)	Lo Hui Lun (<i>Ed.</i>)
Srikrung Daily News (in Siamese)	Lt. Son Wongs-to (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thai Mai Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Charan Vudhaditya (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Nation Daily News (in Siamese)	Nai Kulab Sai Pradit (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Hua Min Poh Daily News (in Chinese)	Li Kok Chung (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tong Ming Yit Poh Daily News (in Chinese)	Lee Koon Lum (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Khiew Daily News (in Chinese)	Chow Heng Theng (<i>Ed.</i>)
Wah Seng Daily News (in Chinese)	Noi Kok Fee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Government Gazette (weekly)	The Government (<i>Prop.</i>)
Record (economic quarterly; in English and Siamese)	Siamese Dept. of Commerce (<i>Prop.</i>)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capital: Pretoria (seat of administration)

Cape Town (seat of legislature)

Area: 472,347 square miles

Population: 8,128,778 (1931 estimate), of which 1,825,526 are Europeans (1931 census)

Governor-General

THE EARL OF CLARENDON

Assumed office January, 1931

Cabinet

United South African National Party

Reorganized March 30, 1933

Premier

GEN. J. B. M. HERTZOG (United)

PARLIAMENT

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of September 6, 1929 (for ten years)

President: C. A. VAN NIEKERK (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party	38
Labor	2
Total	40

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Assembly)

Election of May 17, 1933 (for five years)

Speaker: E. G. JANSEN (Nationalist)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
United Party	120
Malanites	20
Dominion	5
Labor	4
Roosites	1

Total 150

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

UNITED PARTY: The coalition of the Nationalist Party and the South African Party in 1933 led to fusion in 1934; the two parties, with the approval of the Party congresses, have merged in the United Party, with General Hertzog as Prime Minister, and General Smuts as Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice.

The Fusion compact affirms the existing relationship between the Union and the British Commonwealth of Nations, but stipulates that its maintenance shall be subject to there being no derogation from the Sovereign Independent Status of the Union and no assumption of external obligations in conflict with its interests or its sovereign freedom. At the 1934 Parliamentary session the Government enacted changes in the South Africa Act of 1909 (the Union's original constitution) in the form of legislation which provides that the King shall act only on the advice of his South African Ministers, defines the Union's status as one of Sovereign Independence, and provides South Africa with its own Great Seal. The custody of the Great Seal is (contrary to previous

practice) now vested in the Prime Minister, who also is empowered by the Royal Executive Functions and Seals Act to affix the Royal Seal to legislation whenever, in his opinion, the delay involved in obtaining the King's signature would either frustrate the object thereof, or retard the despatch of public business. In such circumstances the Governor-General shall sign on behalf of the King. Further legislation has been introduced to re-enact the amended South Africa Act as a Union Act.

The United Party program includes a proviso that no one will be denied the right to advocate a change in the form of government. This proviso is admitted to be a concession to the old Afrikaner Republican sentiment, since the purpose is to give freedom to any member of the United Party to make propaganda for the establishment of a Republican form of Government.

In domestic policy the United Party recognizes the two great primary industries, agriculture and mining, as the foundations of the country's permanent welfare; it encourages the concurrent development of commerce and secondary industry; and maintains the Civilized White Labour policy.

The recognition of the Natives as a permanent portion of the population of South Africa under the Christian trusteeship of the European race is accepted as a fundamental principle of Native policy, but there will be no intermixture of the races and the Party will seek a solution of the Native question along lines which, without depriving the native of his right of development, will recognize as paramount the essentials of European civilization.

Leaders: General J. B. M. Hertzog (Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs), General J. C. Smuts (Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice), Nicolaas Christian Havenga (Minister of Finance), Patrick Duncan (Minister of Mines), Oswald Pirow (Minister of Railways and Harbors and of Defense), Jan H. Hofmeyr (Minister of Interior, Public Health and Education), Pieter G. W. Grobler (Minister of Native Affairs), Colonel Deney's Reitz (Minister of Lands), General Jan. C. G. Kemp (Minister of Agriculture) and Senator Charles F. Clarkson (Minister of Posts and Telegraphs).

DR. MALAN'S PARTY: The former members of the Nationalist Party who have combined under Dr. D. F. Malan in opposition to the fusion claim that it is the true Nationalist Party. They are in favor of the fullest political and economic independence of South Africa, and eventually the formation of a republic. They advocate the taxing of the mines to the limit in order to assist agriculture and other industries. They stress the enforcing of bilingualism (English and Afrikaans) for all Government employees.

Leaders: Dr. D. F. Malan (formerly Minister of Interior), Reverend Dr. C. W. du Toit, F. C. Erasmus (formerly organizing Secretary of the Cape Nationalist Party) and Dr. N. J. van der Merwe (Members of Parliament).

DOMINION PARTY: This Party consists of former members of the South African Party who left the Fusion Party when the Government introduced the Constitutional Bills. It adheres to old principles of the South African Party and places coöperation within the British Empire, as opposed to Sovereign Independence, in the forefront of its program. It challenges the Prime Minister's contention that South Africa may remain neutral in any future war in which Great Britain might be involved.

The Party has formulated an advanced policy for the rehabilitation of industry and agriculture and advocates social justice for all races and classes in the Union.

Leaders: Colonel C. F. Stallard, C. W. A. Coulter and J. S. Marwick (Members of Parliament).

LABOR PARTY: With the end of the Pact with the Nationalist Party made in 1924 and continued in 1929, and the split in the party, the Labor Party in South Africa lost practically all of its former strength and importance. It favors the maintenance of the color bar in industries, protection of the welfare of workers, state assistance to industry and most of the usual labor policies.

Leaders: Thomas Boydell and J. D. F. Briggs (Senators) and D. C. Burnside and W. B. Madeley (Members of Parliament).

ROOSITES OR CENTRE PARTY: The Party formed under the leadership of Mr. Tielman Roos, ex-Minister of Justice in the Nationalist Government, whose action in resigning from the Bench of the Appeal Court to return to political life forced the Union Government to abandon the Gold Standard in 1932. It aims at a Centre Party of moderates and generous State assistance for farmers.

GREY SHIRTS: A new Party formed on Nazi lines which has been active in conducting anti-Jewish propaganda in the country districts.

Leaders: L. T. Weichardt and F. S. du Toit.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Cape Argus (Cape Town) (evening)	United Party; only evening paper in the Cape Peninsula.	George A. Green (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cape Times (Cape Town)	United Party; progressive in Dominion matters; has large and influential circulation throughout Cape Province.	B. K. Long (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Burger (Cape Town)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party; large circulation; influential; in Afrikaans.	Dr. A. L. Geyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Friend (Bloemfontein)	United Party; oldest newspaper published in Orange Free State.	T. W. McKenzie (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volksblad (Bloemfontein) (evening)	Official organ of Dr. Malan's Party.	Dr. A. J. R. Van Rhyn (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Advertiser (Durban) (evening)	United Party; evening home journal.	H. Woodson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Mercury (Durban)	Independent; conservative in imperial politics; extensive circulation throughout Natal and adjoining provinces.	Kingston Russell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Daily Dispatch (East London)	Independent; wide circulation.	B. H. Dodd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)	United Party; only morning daily in the Transvaal.	L. Rose MacLeod (<i>Ed.</i>)
The Star (Johannesburg) (evening)	United Party; evening home paper.	C. D. Don (<i>Ed.</i>)
Natal Witness (Pietermaritzburg)	United Party; progressive; oldest paper in Natal.	Barnett Potter (<i>Ed.</i>)
Eastern Province Herald (Port Elizabeth)	United Party; devotes special attention to commercial and agricultural subjects; wide circulation.	Sir Edgar H. Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Volkstem (Pretoria)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	C. S. Coetzee (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ons Vaderland (Pretoria) (by-weekly)	United Party; in Afrikaans.	Dr. G. S. Preller (<i>Ed.</i>)
Pretoria News (Pretoria) (evening)	United Party.	Rex Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Reuters Agency Limited	International.	James S. Dunn (<i>South African Manager</i>)
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SPAIN

Capital: Madrid

Area: 190,050 square miles

Population: 24,242,038 (1933 estimate)

President

NICETO ALCALÁ ZAMORA

Elected by Cortes as first Constitutional President of Spain on December 10, 1931. King Alfonso yielded the throne on April 14, 1931

Cabinet

Nonpartisan

Appointed December 14, 1935; reorganized on December 30, 1935

Premier

MANUEL PORTELA VALLADARES

PARLIAMENT

(Cortes)

Elected November 19 and December 3, 1933

President: SANTIAGO ALBA (Radical)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Right:	
Agrarian Populist	116
Agrarian	30
Catalonian League	24
Traditionalist	20
Renovación Española	14
Independents (Right)	13
Basque Nationalist	10
Independent Monarchist	1
	<hr/>
	228
Centre:	
Radical.	73
Conservative Republican	12
Liberal Democrat	10
Independents (Centre)	10
	<hr/>
	105
Left:	
Socialist	51
Radical Democrat	21
Catalonian Left	21
Left Republican	11

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Federal	I
Communist	I
National Republican	I
	<hr/>
	107
Total	<hr/> 440

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The monarchy was overthrown in April, 1931, and a Republic established. A Constituent Cortes, composed of one chamber, was elected by popular vote on June 28, 1931, and drafted a Constitution to replace that of 1876. The new Constitution was adopted on December 9, 1931. The election of the present Cortes, the second parliament of the Republic, resulted in a very strong swing to the right.

Since October, 1934, the Socialists have not attended the Cortes and because of martial law and censorship of Cortes debates many of the Left Republicans including Azaña have not attended. The popular demand at present is for new elections.

RIGHT

AGRARIAN POPULIST PARTY: A conservative, Catholic nationalist group leaning toward Monarchist ideals though its leader has announced his acceptance of the Republican régime.

Leader: José Maria Gil Robles.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative in character, and defends not only agrarian but church interests.

Leaders: José Martínez de Velasco (Minister of Foreign Affairs) and Antonio Royo Villanova.

CATALONIAN LEAGUE: A conservative and strongly regionalist party in opposition to Catalan Left Party.

Leaders: Francisco Cambo and Juan Ventosa.

TRADITIONALIST PARTY: Monarchists of Carlist persuasion and therefore opposed to Alfonso XIII. They are intensely Catholic and conservative.

Leader: Conde de Rodezno.

RENOVACIÓN ESPAÑOLA PARTY: Monarchists who openly espouse the restoration of Alfonso XIII and a return to the old order. They are intensely Catholic and reactionary.

Leaders: Antonio Goicoechea and Calvo Sotelo.

INDEPENDENTS (RIGHT): Conservative and reactionary but not affiliated with Right parties.

Leader: Albio Calderón.

BASQUE NATIONALIST PARTY: Strongly Catholic and conservative with Carlist monarchical leanings. They differ from the other Right groups principally in their espousal of a statute to give a measure of autonomy to the Basque Provinces.

Leader: José Horn.

INDEPENDENTS (MONARCHISTS): Stands aloof from Renovación Española and Traditionalists and pursues independent course looking toward restoration of monarchy on English model.

Leader: Count Romanones (formerly Minister of the King).

CENTRE

RADICAL PARTY: This party favors the attainment of reforms and consolidation of the Republic through orderly processes of law and close coöperation with Right parties within the republican régime.

Leaders: Alejandro Lerroux García (many times Premier) and Santiago Alba (President of the Cortes).

CONSERVATIVE REPUBLICAN PARTY: This party is Catholic, conservative and republican.

Leader: Miguel Maura.

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A small conservative party.

Leader: Melquiades Alvarez.

LEFT

SOCIALIST PARTY: Its policies include consolidation of the Republic, socialization of production and confiscation of the large rural estates. Considerably reduced in strength in the last elections and as a result of the revolt of 1934.

Leaders: Julian Besteiro, Francisco Largo Caballero, Indalecio Prieto, Fernando de los Rios and Jimenez Asuá.

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Also called Republican Union Party. Stands for original purposes of the revolution of 1931; complete separation of Church and State; establishment of free public schools; improvement by progressive laws of social condition of workers and peasants.

Leader: Martínez Barrio (formerly Premier).

CATALONIAN LEFT PARTY (Esquerra): This party favors economic, social and political reforms of a radical nature; strongly regionalist. Greatly reduced in strength in the last elections.

Leaders: Luis Companys (formerly President of the Catalan Generalidad), Nicolas D'Oliver and Trabal Sans.

LEFT REPUBLICAN PARTY: Has identical program to that of Radical Democratic Party.

Leaders: Manuel Azaña, Casares Quiroga and Barcia Trelles.

Leaders of other Parties: Gordon Ordaz (Radical Socialist), Sanchez Roman (National Republican), Franchy Rocha (Federal), Bolivar (Communist).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
A. B. C.	Monarchistic.	Ignacio de Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ahora	Right Republican.	Luiz Montiel Balanzat (<i>Prop.</i>)
Debate	Clerical and conservative; one of the leading papers.	Manuel Chaves Nogales (<i>Ed.</i>)
Epoca (evening)	Monarchistic.	Francisco Diaz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Frente Rojo	Communist.	Gil Robles (<i>Asst. Ed.</i>)
Heraldo de Madrid	Evening edition of <i>El Liberal</i> ; left Republican.	Marqués de Valdeiglesias (<i>Prop.</i>)
Imparcial	Conservative; Republican.	Alfredo Escobar (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informaciones (evening)	Republican; well informed, good news service from provinces.	Busquets Bros. (<i>Props.</i>)
Liberal	Left Republican.	Manuel Fontdevila (<i>Ed.</i>)
Luz	Right Republican.	Fernando de Cardenas (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Juan March (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Juan Pujol (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Antonio Villanueva (<i>Ed.</i>)
		Luis Miguel (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Corpus Barga (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Nacion	Conservative.	Manuel Delgado Barreto (<i>Ed.</i>)
Siglo Futuro	Extreme Catholic.	Manuel Senante (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Socialista	Socialist party organ.	Juan Zuazogoitia (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Republican; large circulation; most dependable paper in Madrid.	Fernando Vela (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tierra	Revolutionary Syndicalism.	Salvador Canovas Cervantes (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Voz	Evening edition of <i>El Sol</i> ; Republican.	José Mairal (<i>Ed.</i>)
Opinion (Barcelona)	Organ of Esquerra faction.	Gassols (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vanguardia (Barcelona) . . .	Moderate conservative.	E. Godo (<i>Prop.</i>)
		José Escofet (<i>Ed.</i>)
Veu Catalunya (Barcelona) .	Organ of Catalanian League.	F. Cambo (<i>Prop.</i>)
Gaceta del Norte (Bilbao) .	Catholic conservative.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Voz de Guipuzcoa	Right Republican.	José Usabiaga (<i>Ed.</i>)
(San Sebastian)		
A. B. C. (Seville)	Monarchistic.	Marqués Luca de Tena (<i>Ed.</i>)
Liberal (Seville)	Left Republican.	Hermanos Busquets (<i>Prop.</i>)
Semana Financiera (weekly) .	Conservative economic re- view.	Carlos Caamaño (<i>Prop.</i>)
		Manuel Marfil (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Agencia Fabra	Official agency for provincial (Madrid and Barcelona) and foreign news.	Marcelino Esteban Collantes and Luis Amat de Ibarrola (<i>Mgrs.</i>)
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SWEDEN

Capital: Stockholm
Area: 173,349 square miles
Population: 6,233,090 (1934 estimate)

Ruler

KING GUSTAF V

Born in 1858; ascended throne December 8, 1907

Cabinet

Social Democratic

Appointed September 24, 1932

Premier

PER ALBIN HANSSON (Social Democrat)

PARLIAMENT

(Riksdag)

UPPER CHAMBER *
(Första Kammaren)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Andra Kammaren)

Election of September, 1932 (for four years)

Speaker: AXEL F. VENNERSTEN (Conservative)

Speaker: A. V. SÄVSTRÖM (Social Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	62
Conservative	48
People's	20
Agrarian	19
Communist	1
Total	150

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	102
Conservative	56
Agrarian	37
People's	25
Communist	10
Total	230

* One-eighth elected annually by provincial and city councils.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A moderate, constitutional socialist labor party, adhering to the 2d Internationale. In *foreign policy*, favors increased power for the League of Nations, development of international law as the best means of maintaining peace, popular control of foreign policy, and gradual disarmament. In *domestic policy*, in theory republican, advocates democracy in management of industry; social measures such as housing reforms and development of social insurance.

Leaders: Per Albin Hansson (Premier, President of Party) and R. J. Sandler (Minister for Foreign Affairs).

CONSERVATIVE PARTY: Firmly monarchical. In *foreign policy*, favors the development of international law to prevent war, and adequate military defense, to be reduced only as mutual agreements are made and international law becomes effective for the settlement of disputes. In *domestic policy*, the party

favors maintenance of existing private system of production, freedom of labor as against monopolistic tendencies of unions; favors development of agriculture and commerce and protection of domestic industry against foreign competition; deeply interested in Christian and ethical education of youth.

Leaders: Prof. Gösta Bagge, J. M. Skoglund and J. F. Gustafsson.

PEOPLE'S PARTY: A fusion of the old Prohibition Liberal Party and the Liberal Party. In *foreign policy*, emphasizes the importance of peaceful and free relations between peoples, favors disarmament, control of war industries and an appropriate defense system. In *domestic policy*, favors collaboration between the classes, private enterprise, commerce, handicraft and small industry; the facilitation of international trade; control of banks, trusts and other monopolies; reform of the electoral system (favoring election of individuals, not, as now, the dominance of lists under the proportional system).

Leaders: G. H. Andersson, A. I. E. Österström and E. B. Andersson.

AGRARIAN PARTY: Conservative in tendency, working for the social, economic, and political interests of the farmers. Favors protection for domestic agriculture, reduction of farm taxation, aid to farm laborers in securing homes, farm credit facilities, increase of local self-government, protection of land ownership, and economy in national defense and administration.

Leader: A. A. Pehrsson.

COMMUNISTS: The Communists have split up into two groups, one affiliated with the 3d Internationale, the other regarded as an independent Socialist party.

Leaders: Hugo Sillén (3d Internationale group), K. Kilbom (Independent group).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aftonbladet	People's Party.	P. G. Peterson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Arbetaren	Syndicalist.	Albert Jensen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dagens Nyheter	People's Party.	Sten F. Dehlgren (<i>Ed.</i>)
		L. Kihlberg (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Folkets Dagblad	Socialist.	Karl Kilbom (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nya Dagligt Allehanda	Conservative.	Leon Ljunglund (<i>Ed.</i>)
Social-Demokraten	Social Democratic.	Fr. Ström (<i>Ed.</i>)
Stockholms-Tidningen- Stockholms Dagblad	People's Party.	Ewald Stomberg (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Dagbladet	Conservative.	Carl Trygger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Morgonbladet	People's Party.	N. P. Ollén (<i>Ed.</i>)
Göteborgs Handels-och Sjöfartstidning	People's Party.	Torgny Segerstedt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs Morgonpost	Conservative.	Gösta Olzon (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Göteborgs-Posten	People's Party.	Harry Hjärne (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Morgontidningen	People's Party.	Alvar Anderson (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Ny Tid	Social Democratic.	Rickard Lindström (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Gothenburg)		
Arbetet	Social Democratic.	A. Vougt (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Skånska Dagbladet	Agrarian.	B. H. Berlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		
Sydsvenska Dagbladet Snällposten	Conservative.	C. Lindskog (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Malmö)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Affärsvärlden (weekly) . . .	Financial.	Emil Fitger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svensk Finanstidning (weekly)	Financial.	
Bankvärlden (monthly) . . .	Financial.	V. von Zeipel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Swedish Export (monthly) . .	Trade journal in English.	Erik Nylander (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tiden (monthly)	Social Democratic.	A. Vanner (<i>Ed.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS AND AGENCIES

Tidningarnas Telegrambyrå . .	Central news agency, owned and operated on coöperative basis by Swedish press, exchanging news with Associated Press and other foreign news agencies.	G. Reuterswärd (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån.	Independent.	Nils Horney (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)
Telegrafbild Rotogravyr . . .	Independent; features and photo exchange.	S. Söderstam (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

SWITZERLAND

Federal capital: Berne
Area: 15,940 square miles
Population: 4,095,095 (1932 estimate)

President

ALBERT MEYER (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament December 11, 1935; assumed office
January 1, 1936, for one-year term

Federal Council

Elective (Radical Democratic — 4; Catholic Conservative — 2;
and Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party — 1). Com-
posed of seven men, of whom the President of the Confederation
is one; chosen by the Parliament, December 17, 1935, for term
January 1, 1936–December 31, 1939

Chancellor

DR. GEORGE BOVET (Radical Democrat)

Elected by Parliament March 22, 1934, for term ending
December 31, 1939

PARLIAMENT

(Assemblée fédérale; Bundesversammlung; Assemblea federale)

COUNCIL OF STATES

(Conseil des Etats; Ständerat; Consiglio degli
Stati)

*Chosen by the 22 cantons of the Confederation, 2
for each canton*

President: WALTER AMSTALDEN (Cath-
olic Conservative)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Catholic Conservative	19
Radical Democratic	16
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	3
Liberal Democratic	2
Social Democratic	2
Social Political	2
—	—
Total	44

NATIONAL COUNCIL

(Conseil national; Nationalrat; Consiglio
Nazionale)

*Election of October 27, 1935 (for legislative
period ending December, 1939)*

President: RUDOLF REICHLING (Farm-
er, Workers)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Social Democratic	50
Radical Democratic	48
Catholic Conservative	42
Farmers, Workers and Middle Class	21
Independents' Party	7
Liberal Democratic	6
Progressive Farmers	4
Social Political	3
Communist	2
Minor groups	4

Total 187

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

RADICAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A progressive, middle-class party, dominant in the Parliament; brought about the revolution of 1847, which definitely impelled the change from a confederation to a federative state; centralist, responsible for the Constitution of 1874, and in large part for assumption of control of railways by the Federal Government. Favors strengthening of national defense; advocates reform legislation including social measures, factory laws, etc., and use of alcohol and tobacco revenues for social welfare; urges the restriction of foreign residents.

Leaders: Dr. Albert Meyer (President of Confederation), Marcel Pilet-Golaz (formerly President of the Confederation, Member of Federal Council), Dr. Johannes Baumann (Member of Federal Council), Hermann Obrecht (Member of Federal Council), Dr. George Bovet (Chancellor), Dr. G. Keller (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. R. Schöpfer (formerly President of Council of States), Dr. Oskar Wettstein (formerly President of Council of States), Henri Vallotton, Dr. Ernst Wetter, Bixio Bossi, Walter Stucki Olgiati, Dr. L. F. Meyer and A. Lachenal (Members of National Council).

SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: A constitutional and trade-union socialist Marxist party, with an active radical wing; adherent of the 2d Internationale. Advocates wider State ownership and control, direct federal taxation, antimilitarism, and woman suffrage; its success in Parliament dates from the introduction of proportional representation as well as its defense of higher salaries for government employees and workmen.

Leaders: Ernest-Paul Graber (formerly President of National Council, Secretary of Party), Dr. Klöti (formerly President of National Council, Member of Council of States), E. Reinhard (President of Party), Robert Grimm, Dr. Arthur Schmid, Johannes Huber (formerly President of National Council), Konrad Ilg, Léon Nicole and Robert Bratschi (Members of National Council).

CATHOLIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY: A clerical federalist party, dating from opposition to the revolution of 1847. Opposes centralization of national power; advocates religious freedom, especially for the cantons as to control of religious education; opposes direct taxation and favors alcohol and tobacco taxes; advocates social measures; comprises two factions, one tending to social conservatism and one to Christian socialist principles.

Leaders: Dr. Giuseppe Motta (Vice-President of Federal Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Philippe Etter (Member of Federal Council), Jean Marie Musy (Member of National Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Dr. Heinrich Walther (formerly President of National Council), Dr. Ruggero Dollfus (formerly President of National Council), Raymond Evéquoz (Member of Council of States, formerly President of National Council), Riccardo Rossi, Dr. Ludwig Schneller (Members of National Council), Antonio Riva (formerly President of Council of States) and Dr. Walter Amstalden (President of Council of States).

FARMERS, WORKERS AND MIDDLE CLASS PARTY: Seceded from Radical Democratic Party in 1919; a governmental party, but more conservative and strongly in favor of agrarian reforms. Advocates laws and tariffs protecting agricultural interests and industry, and strong national defense.

Leaders: Rudolf Minger (Member of Federal Council, formerly President of the Confederation), Hans Stähli (President of Party), Prof. Ernest Laur (Secretary of the "Swiss Peasants' Union," not a member of the Parliament), Dr.

C. Moser (Member of Council of States), Dr. R. Abt (formerly President of National Council), Gottfried Gnägi (Member of National Council), Georg Reichling (President of National Council) and Winzeler Pfister (Member of Council of States).

INDEPENDENTS' PARTY: A progressive, middle class party representing consumers interests; favors reduction of cost of living.

Leaders: Gottlieb Duttweiler and Balthasar Zimmermann (Members of National Council).

LIBERAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Similar to Catholic Conservative Party in program, but recruited more in protestant circles; federalist; opposed to socialism and strong centralist tendencies in government; supported by middle classes of the larger towns. Favors free trade and social insurance measures, and opposes direct federal taxation.

Leaders: Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri, Ch. Gorgerat, Albert Picot, Marcel Krügel (Members of National Council), Frederic Martin and de Coulon (Members of Council of States).

PROGRESSIVE FARMERS PARTY: Seceeded from Farmers, Workers and Middle Class Party; tends to the left.

Leader: Dr. Hans Müller.

SOCIAL POLITICAL PARTY: Formed by split from Radical Democratic Party on issues involving a more advanced program of social legislation tending to socialism and state direction of economic activities; centralist.

Leaders: Edwin Hauser (Member of Council of States) and R. Tschudy (Member of National Council).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Berner Tagblatt	Independent.	Dr. H. Wechlin (<i>Dir.</i>)
Berner Tagwacht	Social Democratic.	Hans Vogel (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bund	Radical Democratic.	Ernst Schuerch (<i>Dir.</i>)
		Fr. Pochon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Berner Zeitung	Farmers Party.	Dr. M. Feldmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Aargauer Tagblatt (Aarau)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. Lauchener (<i>Ed.</i>)
Basler Arbeiterzeitung	Social Democratic.	W. Hungerbühler (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Basler Nachrichten	Liberal Democratic.	Dr. Jakob Albert Oeri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Nationalzeitung (Basle)	Radical Democratic.	Dr. F. Hageman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Basler Zeitung	Conservative.	Dr. Edward Steuri (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Basle)		
Vorwärts (Basle)	Communist.	Robert Krebs (<i>Ed.</i>)
Dovere	Liberal Democratic.	Salvioni Comp (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Popolo e Libertà	Catholic Conservative.	Don Alberti (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Bellinzona)		
Buendner Tagblatt	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Habermacher (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chur)		
Freie Raetier (Chur)	Radical Democratic.	Andreas Laely (<i>Ed.</i>)
Thurgauer Zeitung	Radical Democratic.	Dr. R. Huber (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Frauenfeld)		
Liberté (Fribourg)	Catholic Conservative.	Imprimerie St. Paul (<i>Dir.</i>)
Freiburger Nachrichten	Catholic Conservative.	Jos. Pauchard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Fribourg)		
Courrier de Genève	Catholic Conservative.	Abbé Carlier (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		
Journal de Genève	Liberal Democratic; one of the best-informed and most influential Swiss papers.	Jean Martin (<i>Dir.</i>) René Payot (<i>Ed.</i>) Pierre E. Briquet (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
(Geneva)		

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Journal des Nations (Geneva)	International; politics and diplomacy.	
La Suisse (Geneva)	Independent.	Eugène Fabre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Travail (Geneva)	Socialistic.	Léon Nicole (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Tribune de Genève (Geneva)	Independent.	Emile Unger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Droit du Peuple (Lausanne)	Socialist.	Ed. Junod (<i>Ed.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent; middle class paper.	Paul Golay (<i>Pol. Dir.</i>)
Gazette de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Liberal.	von der Aa (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Revue (Lausanne)	Radical Democratic.	O. Treyvaud (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune de Lausanne (Lausanne)	Independent; middle class paper.	J. Rubattel (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
Luzerner Tagblatt (Lucerne)	Radical Democratic.	George Rigassi (<i>Dir.</i>)
Vaterland (Lucerne)	Catholic Conservative.	M. Muret and Prof. Rossier (<i>Eds.</i>)
Corriere del Ticino (Lugano)	Independent.	R. Rubattel (<i>Dir.</i>)
Gazetta Ticinese (Lugano)	Liberal Democratic.	Camille Rieben (<i>Ed.</i>)
Giornale del Popolo	Catholic Conservative.	Maxime Reymond (<i>Dir.</i>)
Feuille d'Avis de Neuchâtel (Neuchâtel)	Independent.	Dr. Ackermann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ostschweiz (St. Gall)	Catholic Conservative.	Anton Aufdermauer (<i>For. Ed.</i>)
St. Galler Tagblatt (St. Gall)	Radical Democratic.	Vittore Frigerio (<i>Ed.</i>)
Intelligenzblatt (Schaffhausen)	Radical Democratic.	Plinio Bolla (<i>Ed.</i>)
Die Front (Zurich)	Nationalist.	Don Leber (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kaempfer (Zurich)	Official organ of Communist Party.	H. Wolfrath (<i>Dir.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Nachrichten (Zurich)	Catholic Conservative.	Dr. C. Doka (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Zuercher Zeitung (Zurich)	Radical Democratic; wide cir- culation; well informed on economic questions.	E. Flükiger (<i>Ed.</i>)
Volksrecht (Zurich)	Social Democratic.	Dr. F. Uhlmann (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zuercher Post (Zurich)	Democratic.	Dr. H. Oshler (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politische Rundschau (Willisau, Ct. Lucerne) (monthly)	Radical Democratic.	K. Meyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Neue Schweizer Rundschau (Zurich) (monthly)	Swiss and European culture.	Hermann Obermatt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rote Revue (Zurich) (monthly)	Social Democratic.	F. Rietmann (<i>Dir.</i>)
Revue de Droit International (Geneva) (quarterly)	Organ of International Law Association.	Willy Bretscher (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCY

Swiss Telegraphic Agency	Independent.	Dr. R. Lüdi (<i>Dir.</i>)
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TURKEY

Capital: Ankara (Angora)
Area: 294,416 square miles
Population: 16,188,767 (1935 census)

President

MUSTAFA KAMÂL ATATÜRK (People's Party)
Reëlected March 1, 1935, for four-year term

Cabinet

People's Party
Appointed September 27, 1930
Reappointed March 1, 1935

Premier

GEN. ISMET INÖNÜ (People's Party)

PARLIAMENT

(Grand National Assembly)
(Kamutay)

Election of February 8, 1935 (four-year term)

President: ABDULHALIK RENDA (People's Party)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
People's Party	389
Independents	10
Total	<hr/> 399

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

PEOPLE'S PARTY: The only political party existing in Turkey; strongly nationalistic. In *foreign policy* it favors the settlement of international disputes by negotiation or arbitration, but advocates a strong army to insure Turkish sovereignty and independence. In *domestic policy* it works for the adoption of modern ideas and the westernization of Turkey; the building of highways and railways for economic and strategic reasons; the separation of Church and State; the establishment of absolute equality of all in the eyes of the law; and the support of the Turkish language and culture to assure unity among the people. In economic matters it advocates *étatism*. It recognizes the republic as the proper present and future government for Turkey, and gives solely to Kamâl Atatürk as President General of the Party the right to speak in its name.

Leaders: Kamâl Atatürk (President of the Republic), Gen. Ismet İnönü (Premier), Abdulhalik Renda (President of the Grand National Assembly) and Recep Peker (Secretary General of Party).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in Istanbul.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Aksham	People's Party.	Necmeddin Sadik (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Beyoglu	Italian interests; in French.	Gilberto Primi (<i>Ed.</i>)
Cumhuriyet	People's Party; also publishes a French edition, <i>La Re-publique</i> .	Yunus Nadi (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Istanbul	French interests.	Pierre Le Goff (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal d'Orient	Jewish interests; in French.	Albert Carcasso (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Resmî Gazete	Official, Government daily.	Prime Minister's Office (<i>Pub.</i>)
Son-Posta	Independent.	Selim Ragip (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tan	People's Party.	Mahmut Soydan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Turkische Post	German interests.	Van Ritgen & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>)
Vakit	People's Party.	Mehmet Asim Us (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Ulus	People's Party; also publishes a weekly French edition, <i>Ankara</i> .	Falih Rifki Atay (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ayin Tarihi (monthly) . . .	Press Review.	Press Bureau (<i>Pub.</i>)
Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Istanbul (monthly) . .	Economic; in French.	Istanbul Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
L'Information d'Orient (monthly) . .	Economic; in French.	French Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Levant Trade Review (monthly) . .	Economic; in English.	American Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Monthly Trade Review (monthly) . .	Economic; in English.	British Chamber of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Anatolian News Agency . .	Semi-official.	Muvaffak Menemenoğlu (<i>Dir.</i>)
Turkish Press Association . .	Independent, but recognized by the government.	Hakki Tarik Us (<i>Mg. Dir.</i>)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Capital: Washington

Area: Continental United States 3,026,789 square miles; including outlying possessions 3,738,395 square miles

Population: Continental United States 122,775,046; including outlying possessions 137,008,435 (1930 census)

President

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT (Democrat)

Elected November 8, 1932

Assumed office March 4, 1933 for four-year term

Cabinet

Democratic

Assumed office March 4, 1933

PARLIAMENT

(Congress)

UPPER CHAMBER

(Senate)

Election of November 6, 1934 (six-year term; renewed by thirds every two years).

President: JOHN N. GARNER (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	69
Republican	23
Farmer-Labor	2
Progressive	1
Vacancy	1

Total 96

LOWER CHAMBER

(House of Representatives)

Election of November 6, 1934 (for two years).

Speaker: JOSEPH W. BYRNS (Democrat)

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Democratic	318
Republican	104
Progressive	7
Farmer-Labor	3
Vacancy	3

Total 435

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

There are no fundamental differences between the major political parties of the United States — the Democratic and the Republican — corresponding to the parliamentary bloc system of Continental Europe or to the clear distinction between the Whig and the Tory parties in England. Even in the case of the principal issue of the tariff, the economic changes which have occurred in recent years, such as the growing industrialization of the Southern states, have caused modifications in the programs of the parties, bringing their views on this major question more and more into accord. Formerly the Republicans, centering in the North and industrial East, advocated a high or protective schedule, while the Democrats of the agricultural South stood for a tariff for revenue only. A careful examination of the programs of the Democratic and Republican parties, which follow, will reveal few important differences. There are liberal and conservative Democrats, liberal and conservative Republicans. Obviously,

a popular program in either case must be a compromise between these extremes.

The fundamental difference between the parties of Europe and the United States grows out of the federal character of the American Union. Thus while every nation-wide party is compelled to maintain a national organization, which becomes especially active during the quadrennial presidential campaigns, it must also have an organization in every state in order to carry on campaigns for state offices, and also to assist the national organization in presidential years. Each state organization is autonomous and at liberty to adopt any platform of principles which it chooses, and between the state organizations there is frequently a diversity of interest or at least a diversity in the selection of paramount issues. It follows that each major party includes in its membership citizens of all ranks and grades and some without apparent identity of interest or convictions.

In occasional instances blocs representing sectional, or economic, or personal interests are formed within the major parties. Sometimes these result in open secession, when independent candidates are supported. But these splits have been of brief duration, and compromises or termination of the cause that led to them have effected the return of minorities to the major party, in which they sometimes continue to operate as blocs. In the present Congress five seats, two in the Senate and three in the House, are occupied by Farmer-Laborites, representing a rift in the Republican Party.

The Progressives, who for long paid nominal allegiance to the Republican party, became an independent group in 1934. It is not a national group but is concentrated in Wisconsin and is led by Robert La Follette (Senator), and his brother Phillip La Follette (Governor of Wisconsin). In the present Congress the Progressives have one seat in the Senate and seven in the House.

The programs, or platforms, of the parties are adopted at the quadrennial conventions, when the presidential candidates are chosen. It should be pointed out that the parties do not necessarily carry out the pledges in their platforms, even though they succeed in electing a majority in both houses of Congress. They serve to get candidates elected rather than specifically to guide them after they attain office. The platforms adopted at the conventions in 1932 follow.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY: Traditionally the low-tariff party; strongest in the Southern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1932 platform are: In *foreign policy*, non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations and cooperation with the nations of the Western Hemisphere to maintain the spirit of the Monroe Doctrine, all of which it calls the "Good Neighbor" Policy; the settlement of international disputes by arbitration; adherence to the World Court with pending reservations; making the Kellogg-Briand treaty effective by consultation and conference in case of a threatened violation; international agreements for reduction of armaments, but maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense; opposes cancellation of the debts owing to the United States by foreign nations. Originally advocated joining the League of Nations, but has now dropped this issue. In *domestic policy*, the 1932 platform advocated drastic reduction of governmental expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, and consolidating departments and bureaus; an annually balanced budget with revenue levied on principle of ability to pay; a sound currency and an international conference to consider rehabilitation of silver and monetary questions; a competitive tariff for revenue, with a fact-finding tariff commission, free from executive interference, reciprocal tariff agreements with other nations, and an international economic conference designed to restore international trade and facilitate exchange; exten-

sion of Federal credit to needy States to provide unemployment relief; the expansion of Federal program of necessary and useful construction affected with a public interest, such as flood control and waterways, including the St. Lawrence, Great Lakes deep waterways; unemployment and old-age insurance, under State laws; restoration of nation's basic industry, agriculture; a strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws; protection of investing public through publishing information about all foreign and domestic offerings of stocks and bonds; regulation of holding companies, of inter-state public utility companies, and of exchanges in securities and commodities; quicker methods of realizing on assets of suspended banks; full justice to disabled veterans; independence for the Philippines and ultimate statehood for Puerto Rico; the employment of American citizens in the operation of the Panama Canal; the simplification of legal procedure and reorganization of the judicial system to make the attainment of justice speedy, certain and at less cost; continuous publicity of political contributions and expenditures; favored the repeal of the 18th Amendment and State control of liquor traffic with Federal supervision to enable prohibition States to protect themselves against importation of intoxicating liquors.

Leaders: Franklin D. Roosevelt (President of the Republic), John N. Garner (Vice-President of the Republic), James A. Farley (Chairman of National Democratic Committee, Postmaster-General), Joseph T. Robinson (Party Leader in the Senate), Joseph W. Byrns (Speaker of the House) and William H. Bankhead (Floor Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 108 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

REPUBLICAN PARTY: Traditionally the high-tariff party, strong in the Northern and Eastern states. Its general principles as laid down in the 1932 platform are as follows. In *foreign policy*, opposed cancellation of Allied debts, though it granted a moratorium; officially endorsed the Kellogg-Briand treaty for the renunciation of war, though some of its members have opposed it; favored consultative conference in any case of non-fulfillment of Article 2 of Kellogg-Briand treaty; stood for non-recognition of gains made through violation of treaties; pronounced in favor of joining the World Court; opposed membership in the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations under the Covenant of the League, but advocated coöperation in its humanitarian and technical work; favored the negotiation of commercial treaties based on equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle; has no imperialistic ambitions with respect to the independent nations of Latin America, but wishes only to promote their welfare and common interest; favored participation of the United States in an international conference on monetary questions, including the position of silver, exchange problems, and commodity prices. In *domestic policy*, endorsed a protective tariff on the products of farms, forests, mines and oil wells, with compensatory duties on manufactured goods; supported the Federal Farm Board and pledged itself to principle of assistance to coöperative marketing associations, owned and controlled by the farmers themselves; sponsored tariff to maintain the parity of protection to agriculture with industry; favored collective bargaining on the part of labor; believed in wise use of all natural resources freed from monopolistic control; favored supervision, regulation and control of public utilities; opposed direct relief by federal government — all relief to be given through agency of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; reorganization of government bureaus; stood for obedience to and enforcement of the 18th Amendment as of all laws but believed people should have opportunity of

passing upon a proposed amendment that should allow the States to deal with the problem as they desire, subject to the power of the Federal Government to protect those States where prohibition exists, and safeguard all citizens everywhere from return of the saloon; did not propose to reduce navy defenses below that of any other nation; maintained that army had reached an irreducible minimum; approved of drafting material resources as well as men in the case of future war; pledged federal financial aid in highway construction; stood for restoration of credit of the railroads; development of merchant marine; development of Mississippi Waterway System and St. Lawrence Seaway; full and adequate relief of disabled veterans; immigration restriction; preservation and protection of freedom of speech, press, and assemblage; enactment of rigid penal laws to aid States in stamping out activities of gangsters, racketeers and kidnappers; pledged itself to continue relentless warfare against illicit narcotic traffic; upheld rights of Negro citizens to enjoy full benefits of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness; favored maintenance of existing status of self-government in Hawaii; inclusion of Puerto Rico in all legislative and administrative measures enacted or adopted by Congress or otherwise for economic benefit of their fellow-citizens of the mainland; advocated giving to Alaska the widest possible territorial self-government and placing its citizens on equality with those in the several States; and favored fullest protection for property rights of the American Indians, and provision for them of adequate educational facilities.

Leaders: Herbert Hoover (formerly President of the Republic), Henry P. Fletcher (Chairman of the Republican National Committee), Charles L. McNary (Party Leader in the Senate) and Bertrand H. Snell (Party Leader in the House). There is a National Committee of 104 members and 48 Chairmen of State Committees who may all be considered party leaders.

PRESS

(*m.* morning; *e.* evening)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation *</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
<i>ALABAMA</i>			
Age-Herald	40,280	Democratic.	Victor H. Hanson (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Birmingham)			J. E. Chappell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Advertiser	31,036	Democratic.	Grover C. Hall (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Montgomery)			
<i>CALIFORNIA</i>			
Times (Los Angeles) . .	169,959	Independent Republican.	R. W. Trueblood (<i>Ed.</i>)
Chronicle	98,000	Republican.	George T. Cameron (<i>Pub.</i>)
(San Francisco)			
Examiner	168,864	Independent.	Hearst newspaper
(San Francisco)			(See Note p. 194)
			C. S. Stanton (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>COLORADO</i>			
Post (<i>e.</i>)	154,738	Independent.	W. C. Shepherd (<i>Pub.</i>)
(Denver)			E. C. Day (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Rocky Mountain News. .	38,285	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper
(Denver)			(See Note p. 194)
<i>CONNECTICUT</i>			
Courant (Hartford) . .	38,045	Republican; oldest daily in the United States; established in 1764.	H. H. Conland (<i>Pub.</i>)
			Maurice S. Sherman (<i>Ed.</i>)
<i>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</i>			
Post (Washington) . .	98,021	Independent.	Eugene Meyer (<i>Pub.</i>)
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Washington) .	120,615	Independent.	Theo. W. Noyes (<i>Ed.</i>)

* Circulation is taken from *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1936.*

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
FLORIDA			
Florida Times Union . . . (Jacksonville)	63,293	Democratic.	W. M. Ball (<i>Ed.</i>)
GEORGIA			
Constitution (Atlanta) . .	98,814	Democratic.	Clark Howell (<i>Ed.</i>)
ILLINOIS			
Daily News (<i>e.</i>)	393,999	Independent.	William Franklin Knox (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune (Chicago)	783,781	Independent Republican.	Henry J. Smith (<i>Ed.</i>) Robert R. McCormick (<i>Ed.</i>)
INDIANA			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Indianapolis)	145,390	Independent Republican.	Warren C. Fairbanks (<i>Pub.</i>) Stephen Noland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star (Indianapolis) . . .	120,274	Independent.	John C. Shaffer (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
IOWA			
Register (Des Moines) . .	147,772	Republican.	Gardner Cowles (<i>Pub.</i>) Harvey Ingham (<i>Ed.</i>)
KANSAS			
Capital (Topeka)	44,734	Republican.	Senator Arthur Capper (<i>Pub.</i>) Harold T. Chase (<i>Ed.</i>)
KENTUCKY			
Courier-Journal	102,236	Democratic.	Robert W. Bingham (<i>Pub.</i>) Harrison Robertson (<i>Ed.</i>)
LOUISIANA			
Times-Picayune	113,686	Independent Democratic.	L. K. Nicholson (<i>Ed.</i>)
MAINE			
News (Bangor)	28,459	Republican.	Fred D. Jordan (<i>Pub.</i>)
MARYLAND			
Sun (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Baltimore)	142,391 (<i>m.</i>) 138,603 (<i>e.</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Paul Patterson (<i>Pub.</i>) John W. Owens (<i>Ed. morning</i>) Hamilton Owens (<i>Ed. evening</i>)
MASSACHUSETTS			
Christian Science Monitor (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	130,779	Independent; published by Christian Science Publishing Society, but not a religious organ; has wide general cir- culation.	J. Roscoe Drummond, Ro- land R. Harrison, Albert F. Gilmore, and Frank L. Perrin (<i>Ed. Bd.</i>)
Herald (Boston)	124,730	Republican.	R. B. Choate (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post (Boston)	358,412	Independent Democratic.	Richard Grozier (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Transcript (<i>e.</i>) (Boston)	29,537	Independent Republican.	Henry T. Claus (<i>Ed.</i>)
Republican (Springfield)	15,229	Independent.	Richard Hooker (<i>Pub.</i>) Waldo L. Cook (<i>Ed.</i>)
MICHIGAN			
Free Press (Detroit) . .	239,199	Independent.	E. D. Stair (<i>Pub.</i>) Carlton S. Shier (<i>Ed.</i>)
News (<i>e.</i>) (Detroit) . . .	285,175	Independent.	William E. Scripps (<i>Pres.</i>)
MINNESOTA			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Minneapolis)	114,704	Independent Republican.	Carl W. Jones (<i>Pub.</i>)
Pioneer Press (St. Paul)	74,961	Independent Republican.	Leo E. Owens (<i>Pub.</i>)
MISSOURI			
Star (<i>e.</i>) (Kansas City)	305,269	Independent.	H. J. Haskell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Globe Democrat	211,996	Independent Democratic.	E. Lansing Ray (<i>Pres.</i>) C. S. Yost (<i>Ed.</i>)
Post Dispatch (<i>e.</i>) . . . (St. Louis)	217,015	Independent.	Joseph Pulitzer (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
NEBRASKA			
Bee-News (<i>m. and e.</i>) (Omaha)	49,223 (<i>m</i>) 49,774 (<i>e</i>)	Republican; Hearst.	Fred S. Hunter (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Herald (Omaha)	126,631 (<i>me</i>)	Independent Democratic.	Harry Doorly (<i>Pub.</i>) H. E. Newbranch (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW JERSEY			
News (<i>e.</i>) (Newark)	128,885	Independent.	Edward W. Scudder (<i>Ed.</i>)
NEW YORK			
American (New York City)	319,574	Organ of W. R. Hearst.	Hearst newspaper (See Note p. 194)
Evening Post (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	121,083	Democratic; oldest daily paper in New York.	Edmond D. Coblenz (<i>Ed.</i>) J. David Stern (<i>Pub.</i>)
Herald Tribune (New York City)	317,432	Republican.	Harry B. Nason (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) Ogden Reid (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Commerce (New York City)	19,392	Commercial.	Alexander R. Sharton (<i>Pub.</i>)
Sun (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	293,633	Independent Republican.	Robert W. Acton (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>) William T. Dewart (<i>Pub.</i>)
Times (New York City)	450,478	Independent Democratic.	Frank M. O'Brien (<i>Ed.</i>) A. H. Sulzberger (<i>Pub.</i>)
Wall Street Journal (<i>m.</i>) (New York City)	25,652	Financial.	Rollo Ogden (<i>Ed.</i>) F. A. Korsmeyer (<i>Ed.</i>)
World-Telegram (<i>e.</i>) (New York City)	394,956	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194) Roy W. Howard (<i>Ed.</i>)
NORTH CAROLINA			
Observer (Charlotte)	58,110	Democratic.	Julian Miller (<i>Ed.</i>)
News & Observer (Raleigh)	50,108	Democratic.	Josephus Daniels (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
OHIO			
Enquirer (Cincinnati)	93,186	Independent.	W. F. Wiley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Plain Dealer (Cleveland)	196,302	Independent Democratic.	J. S. McCarrons (<i>Gen. Mgr.</i>) Paul Bellamy (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Cleveland)	197,747	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194) Louis B. Seltzer (<i>Ed.</i>)
OKLAHOMA			
Tribune (<i>e.</i>) (Tulsa)	56,718	Independent.	Richard Lloyd Jones (<i>Pub.</i>) Victor F. Barnett (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
World (Tulsa)	70,389	Independent Republican.	Eugene Lorton (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)
OREGON			
Oregonian (Portland)	105,399	Independent Republican.	Paul Kelty (<i>Ed.</i>)
PENNSYLVANIA			
Bulletin (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	512,284	Independent Republican.	Fred Fuller Shedd (<i>Ed.</i>)
Public Ledger (<i>e.</i>) (Philadelphia)	191,844	Independent.	Curtis-Martin Newspapers (<i>Props.</i>) C. M. Morrison (<i>Ed.</i>)
Press (<i>e.</i>) (Pittsburgh)	167,536	Independent.	Scripps-Howard newspaper (See Note p. 194) Edward T. Leach (<i>Ed.</i>)
RHODE ISLAND			
Journal (Providence)	43,698	Independent.	Sevellon Brown (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
TENNESSEE			
Commercial Appeal (<i>m.</i>) (Memphis)	119,758	Democratic.	James Hammond (<i>Pres.</i>)
TEXAS			
News (Dallas)	87,273	Independent Democratic.	George B. Dealey (<i>Pub.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
UTAH			
Tribune (Salt Lake City)	50,311	Republican.	G. B. Heal (<i>Ed.</i>)
VIRGINIA			
News Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Richmond)	76,121	Independent Democratic.	John Stewart Bryan (<i>Pub.</i>) Douglas S. Freeman (<i>Ed.</i>)
WASHINGTON			
Post Intelligencer . . . (Seattle)	104,908	Republican.	Hearst newspaper (See Note below) R. T. Van Ettisch (<i>Ed.</i>) C. B. Blethen (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>) W. D. Chandler (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Times (<i>e.</i>) (Seattle) . .	99,578	Independent.	
WISCONSIN			
Journal (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	169,921	Independent.	Harry J. Grant (<i>Pub.</i>) L. W. Nieman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Leader (<i>e.</i>) (Milwaukee)	49,749	Socialist-Labor.	E. J. Costello (<i>Pub. and Ed.</i>)

NOTE. — One of the noteworthy developments of the press of the United States is the increase of newspaper groups. There are now approximately fifty such groups and their combined circulation is nearly 40 percent of the total for the daily papers of the country. Most of these groups are sectional. Only the following two may be said to have attained national scope:

<i>Name of Group</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hearst newspapers. . . .	Independent; composed of 28 papers in 18 cities.	William R. Hearst (<i>Prop.</i>)
Scripps-Howard newspapers .	Independent; composed of 24 papers in 24 cities.	Robert W. Scripps (<i>Controlling Shareholder</i>) Roy W. Howard (<i>Chairman of Board</i>) G. B. Parker (<i>Ed.</i>)

A number of important papers which maintain large staffs of foreign correspondents operate syndicated news services which are used extensively by other papers. The larger services of this kind include those of the New York *Times*, the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

The following newspapers represent the more important non-English speaking groups in the United States. In each case the newspaper chosen is the one with the greatest circulation of all papers in the given language. Circulation figures are based on *Editor & Publisher, International Year Book, 1935*.

DAILIES

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Chinese Times (San Francisco) . .	8,763	Chinese.	Churchill Chiu (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svijet (New York City)	14,472	Croatian.	Nicholas Grskovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svornost (Chicago)	50,763	Czech.	H. Kolben (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tyomies (Superior, Wis.)	11,571	Finnish.	Leo Mattson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Le Messenger (Lewiston, Me.) . .	5,724	French.	L. P. Gagne (<i>Ed.</i>)
Staats-Herold Corporation . . . (New York City)	65,296	German.	Heinrich Hirsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
Atlantis (New York City)	13,324	Greek.	V. Constantinides (<i>Ed.</i>)
Szabadsag (Cleveland)	40,276	Hungarian.	A. Gondos (<i>Ed.</i>)
Il Progressor Italo-Americano . .	83,601	Italian.	Italo Falbo (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
North American Times (Seattle, Wash.)	9,348	Japanese.	K. Kametami (<i>Ed.</i>)
Jewish Forward (New York City)	168,552	Jewish.	Abraham Cahan (<i>Ed.</i>)
Naujienos (Chicago)	32,006	Lithuanian.	Pius Gregaitis (<i>Ed.</i>)
Kuryer Polski (Milwaukee, Wis.)	32,250	Polish.	C. P. Dziadulewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Noticias (New Bedford, Mass.)	9,750	Portuguese.	D. F. Martins (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rusky Golos (New York City)	21,742	Russian.	David Z. Krinkin (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Circulation</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Serbian Daily (New York City)	11,115	Serbian.	Dushan Popovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Rovnost Ludu (Chicago)	22,250	Slovak.	F. H. Gruener (<i>Ed.</i>)
La Prensa (New York City)	11,450	Spanish.	Jose M. Torres-Perona and Julio Garzon (<i>Eds.</i>)
Ukranian Daily News (New York City)	14,015	Ukranian.	Michael Takch (<i>Ed.</i>)

WEEKLIES

Jugoslavia (Chicago)	21,921	Croatian.	George A. Palandech (<i>Ed.</i>)
Hlasatel (biweekly) (Chicago)	60,170	Czech.	Josef Neusil (<i>Ed.</i>)
New York Uutiset (triweekly) . .	9,800	Finnish.	Antonero Riipa (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Le Courrier des États-Unis . . .	15,000	French.	J. Wavrinek (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Amerika Herold & Lincoln Freie Presse (weekly)	106,174	German.	H. E. Fritsch (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Winona, Minn.)			
Greek Star (Chicago)	10,000	Greek.	P. S. Lambros (<i>Ed.</i>)
Magyar Banyaszlap (Detroit) . .	11,800	Hungarian.	Andrew Fisher (<i>Ed.</i>)
L'Italia (four times a week) . . .	33,325	Italian.	Oscar Durante (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago)			
Japanese American	10,000	Japanese.	Y. E. Muroka (<i>Ed.</i>)
(New York City)			
Jewish Leader (Pittsburgh) . . .	14,600	Jewish.	Louis Y. Borkon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Keleivis (Boston)	29,870	Lithuanian.	Stanley Michelson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Decorah Posten (semi-weekly) . .	33,154	Norwegian.	Kr. Prestgard (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Decorah, Iowa)			
Zgoda (Chicago)	149,457	Polish.	S. Zaklikiewicz (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal Portugues	18,000	Portuguese.	Pedro L. C. Silveira (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Oakland, Calif.)			
Amerikansky Russky Viestnik . .	50,345	Russian.	Rev. Stephen Varzaly (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Homestead, Pa.)			
United Serbians (Chicago)	10,000	Serbian.	George A. Palandech (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bratstvo (Wilkes-Barre, Pa.) . .	27,200	Slovak.	N. S. Bielik (<i>Ed.</i>)
El Imparcial (San Francisco) . . .	5,000	Spanish.	Nicholas di Matteo (<i>Ed.</i>)
Svenska Amerikanaren	44,514	Swedish.	O. A. Linder (<i>Ed.</i>)
(Chicago)			
Narodna Wola (three times a week) (Scranton, Pa.)	12,050	Ukranian.	Nicholas Ceglinsky (<i>Ed.</i>)

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press	Association of newspaper publishers; independent; exchange arrangements with Reuters - Havas - D.N.B. group.	Frank B. Noyes (<i>Pres.</i>) Kent Cooper (<i>Mgr.</i>)
United Press	News agency serving clients in the United States and 39 other countries; politically independent.	Hugh Baillie (<i>Pres.</i>)
International News Service . . .	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	J. V. Connolly (<i>Pres.</i>)
Universal News Service	A Hearst subsidiary; independent.	James T. Williams (<i>Ed.</i>)

OUTLYING TERRITORY

Empire	Independent.	Robert W. Bender (<i>Ed. and Mgr.</i>)
(Juneau, Alaska)		
Chronicle	Independent.	
(Ketchikan, Alaska)		
Advertiser	Independent Republican.	L. P. Thurston (<i>Pres. and Gen. Mgr.</i>)
(Honolulu, T. H.)		Raymond Coll (<i>Mgr. Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Hawaii Hochi (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	F. Makino (<i>Prop.</i>)
Nippu Jiji (Honolulu, T. H.)	Independent; in Japanese and English.	Yasutaro Soga (<i>Ed.</i>)
Star-Bulletin (Honolulu, T. H.) (evening)	Independent Republican.	J. R. Farrington (<i>Pres. and Mgr.</i>) Riley H. Allen (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribune Herald (Hilo, T. H.) (evening and Sunday)	Independent Republican.	Mrs. Virginia B. Hill (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bulletin (Manila, P. I.)	Independent Republican.	Carson Taylor (<i>Pub.</i>) Roy C. Bennett (<i>Ed.</i>)
Philippines Herald (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English.	Carlos P. Romulo (<i>Pub.</i>)
Tribune (Manila, P. I.)	Nacionalista; in English.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Vanguardia (Manila, P. I.) . .	Nacionalista; in Spanish.	Alejandro Rocas (<i>Pub.</i>)
Philippine Magazine (Manila, P. I.) (monthly)	Independent; in English.	A. V. H. Hartendorp (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
Dia (Ponce, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Guillermo Vivas Valdivieso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Correspondencia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish.	Francisco M. Zeno (<i>Ed.</i>)
Democracia (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Liberal; advocates independence as ultimate goal, and autonomous form of government until then; in Spanish.	Luis Muñoz Marín (<i>Ed.</i>)
Imparcial (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; in Spanish and English.	Antonio Ayuso (<i>Ed.</i>)
Mundo (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Independent; leading paper in Puerto Rico; in Spanish.	José Coll Vidal (<i>Ed.</i>)
País (San Juan, Puerto Rico)	Union Republican; advocates Puerto Rican Statehood; in Spanish and English.	Rafael Rivera Santiago (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Herald (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Independent; in English and Spanish.	A. Sutherland (<i>Ed.</i>)
Puerto Rico Ilustrado (San Juan, Puerto Rico) (weekly)	Literary and political comment; in Spanish.	José Pérez Losada (<i>Ed.</i>)
Diario de Panama (Panama City, Panama)	Independent; in Spanish.	A. Villegás Arango (<i>Ed.</i>)

NOTE. — All nacionalista papers in the Philippines favor Philippine independence, but of late the entire Filipino press has become more conservative in the face of threatened discontinuance of free trade with the United States, and Japanese action in Manchuria.

WEEKLY, MONTHLY, AND QUARTERLY PUBLICATIONS

(w. weekly; m. monthly; q. quarterly)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
American Economic Review . . . (q.) (Evanston, Ill.)	Economic.	Davis R. Dewey and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Historical Review . . . (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Historical.	Henry E. Bourne and Associates (<i>Eds.</i>)
American Journal of International Law (q.) (Washington, D. C.)	Political and legal.	George G. Wilson (<i>Ed.</i>)
American Political Science Review (bi-monthly) (Madison, Wis.)	Political.	Frederic A. Ogg (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Annalist (w.) (New York, N. Y.)	Financial and economic.	D. W. Ellsworth (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Journal</i>	<i>Character</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science (Philadelphia, Pa.) (bi-monthly)	Political and social.	Thorsten Sellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Barron's (<i>w.</i>) (Boston, Mass.)	Financial.	Cyril Arthur Player (<i>Ed.</i>)
Business Week (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Economic and financial.	Glenn Griswold (<i>Ed.</i>)
Commerce Reports (<i>w.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; survey of foreign trade.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Commercial and Financial Chronicle (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Compilation of events and utterances in financial field laying considerable stress on international implications.	Herbert D. Seibert (<i>Ch. and Ed.</i>)
Current History (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and current events.	New York Times Co. (<i>Pub.</i>) Spencer Brodney (<i>Ed.</i>)
Federal Reserve Bulletin (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Financial and economic.	Federal Reserve Board (<i>Pub.</i>)
Foreign Affairs (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic, financial; leading review devoted to international relations.	Hamilton Fish Armstrong (<i>Ed.</i>)
Fortune (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, economic and social.	Eric Hodgins (<i>Mg. Ed.</i>)
Geographical Review (<i>q.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Geographical.	G. M. Wrigley (<i>Ed.</i>)
Journal of Modern History (Chicago, Ill.)	Historical.	Bernadotte E. Schmitt (<i>Ed.</i>)
Literary Digest (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Current events; digest of the news and editorial comment of the press.	Morton Savell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nation (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; radical tendency.	Editorial Board.
Nation's Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Organ of U. S. Chamber of Commerce.	Merle Thorpe (<i>Ed. and Pub.</i>)
New Outlook (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Francis Walton (<i>Ed.</i>)
New Republic (<i>w.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events; liberal.	Bruce Bliven and others (<i>Eds.</i>)
North American Review (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political and social.	John Pell (<i>Ed.</i>)
Political Science Quarterly (New York, N. Y.)	Political.	Parker T. Moon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Quarterly Journal of Economics (Cambridge, Mass.)	Economic.	F. W. Taussig (<i>Ed.</i>)
Review of Reviews and World's Work (<i>m.</i>) (New York, N. Y.)	Political, social, and current events.	Albert Shaw (<i>Ed.</i>)
Survey of Current Business (<i>m.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Official; statistical exhibit of current economic developments in the U. S.	U. S. Dept. of Commerce (<i>Pub.</i>)
Today (<i>w.</i>) (Dunellen, N. J.)	Political and current events; favorable to Administration.	Raymond Moley (<i>Ed.</i>)
United States News (<i>w.</i>) (Washington, D. C.)	Non-partisan; record of government and state activity.	David Lawrence (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yale Review (<i>q.</i>) (New Haven, Conn.)	Political, economic and literary.	Wilbur Cross (<i>Ed.</i>)

URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo
Area: 72,153 square miles
Population: 1,941,398 (1932 estimate)

President

DR. GABRIEL TERRA (Colorado Terrista)

Assumed office March 1, 1931, for four-year term

Re-elected on April 19, 1934 for four-year term beginning
May 18, 1934

Cabinet

Nine members — six of the Colorado Party, three of the Blanco

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

Election of April 19, 1934

President: DR. ALFREDO NAVARRO

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Terristas — 13, Riv- eristas — 2)	15
Blanco (Herreristas)	15
President of the Senate	1
Total	31

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

Election of April 19, 1934

President: DR. JULIO A. ESTOL

<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Colorado (Terristas — 45, Riv- eristas — 10)	55
Blanco (Herreristas)	39
Catholic	2
Socialist Party	2
Communist	1
Total	99

Note: The General Assembly is made up of both houses of Parliament and totals 130 members. Certain questions must be brought before the General Assembly.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

On March 31, 1933, President Terra dissolved the National Administrative Council and both Houses of Parliament and called for the election of a National Constituent Assembly to draft a new Constitution. The new Constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly March 24, 1934. On April 19, 1934 a general election was held to vote upon the new Constitution, for the President and Vice President and for National Senators and Deputies. The President, Vice President, Senators and Deputies took their oath of office May 18, 1934.

The Blanco (conservative) and the Colorado (liberal) parties date from a civil war in 1835, their names being taken from the colors of the emblems which they then adopted. As the struggle between them for the control of the government has continued for nearly a century, adherence to one or the other group has become, in general, a question rather of traditional loyalty than of political program.

The change in Government which took place on March 31, 1933, was made possible by an agreement between the majority of the Blanco and the Colorado Parties, both of which advocated constitutional reform and are proportionally represented in the Constituent Assembly and the Provisional Government.

COLORADO PARTY: The Colorado Party has controlled the executive power for over fifty years. Its program is progressive, advocating advanced labor laws, the encouragement of physical education, the building of public playgrounds, etc.; favors old age pensions, the funds to be established by state and private concerns; recommends government ownership and operation of public utilities, national interest in athletic sports and the continued separation of Church and State.

When the new constitution was approved by the National Constituent Assembly the Colorado and Blanco Parties agreed that President Terra and Dr. Alfredo Navarro would be the candidates for the President and Vice-President of the Republic in the general election to be held April 19, 1934. They were both elected for a four year term as from May 18, 1934.

The majority of the Colorado Party, including the Riverista faction, supported the President in the change in Government on March 31, 1933. The ultra-Batllista faction, formerly led by Dr. Baltazar Brum, opposed Constitutional reform and officially abstained from voting in the election of members of the Constituent Assembly as well as in the general election of April 19, 1934. Dr. Brum committed suicide after resisting arrest on March 30, 1933.

Leaders: Dr. Gabriel Terra (Terrista faction, President of the Republic), Dr. Pedro Manini Rios (Riverista faction, Senator, candidate for President in the November, 1930 elections), Dr. Alberto Mañé (Traditionalist faction, Senator, former Minister of Foreign Affairs), José Espalter (Radical faction, Minister of Foreign Affairs), Augusto Cesar Bado (Minister of Interior), Cesar Gutierrez (Minister of Agriculture), Blanco Acevedo (Minister of Public Health), General Alfredo Baldomir (Minister of National Defence) and Cesar Charlone (Minister of Finance).

BLANCO PARTY: The "Herreristas," who compose the majority of the Blanco Party, are the only Blanco faction represented in the present Government. The two independent factions which opposed constitutional reform, namely the Radical Blancos and the Independent Blancos, are now practically disrupted. The most consistent feature of the Blanco program has been its advocacy of more extensive power for the President of the Republic which was obtained by the new constitution.

Leaders: Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (Senator), Zolio Saldias (Minister of Industry and Labor), Jorge M. Herran (Minister of Public Works) and Martin R. Etchegoyen (Minister of Public Instruction).

Other Party Leaders: J. Secco Illa (leader of the Union Civica or Catholic Party), Dr. Emilio Frugoni (leader of the Socialist Party) and Eugenio Gomez (leader of the Communist Party). All three are members of the Chamber of Deputies.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Bien Público	Catholic; conservative.	Dr. Vincente Chiarino (<i>Dir.</i>)
Debate	Blanco-Herrerista.	Dr. Luis Alberto Herrera (<i>Dir.</i>)
Dia	Colorado-Batllista.	César Batlle Pacheco (<i>Dir.</i>)
Diario (evening)	Colorado-Riverista.	Vicente F. Costa (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Mañana	Colorado-Riverista; founded in 1917.	
Montevideo Times.	English; non-partisan.	A. F. Breazeale (<i>Ed.</i>)
País	Blanco Independent.	Dr. Eduardo Rodríguez Larreta (<i>Dir.</i>)
Plata	Blanco Independent.	Juan Andrés Ramírez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Pueblo	Colorado Terrista.	Dr. Domingo Bordaberry (<i>Ed.</i>)
Tribuna Popular	Blanco Herrerista.	José Lapido (<i>Ed.</i>)
Sol	Socialist.	Dr. Emilio Frugoni (<i>Dir.</i>)
Sun	English; non-partisan.	G. Mayer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Uruguay.	Colorado Independent.	Dr. Alberto Demichelli (<i>Dir.</i>)
Mundo Uruguayo (weekly)	Political and current events.	Arestes Boroffio (<i>Dir.</i>)
Boletín del Ministerio de Hacienda (monthly)	Commercial and statistical.	Contaduría General de la Nación (<i>Pub.</i>)
Ilustración Uruguaya (monthly)	Political and current events.	Alberto Arocena (<i>Dir.</i>)
PRESS ASSOCIATIONS		
Círculo de la Prensa	Independent.	Bernardino Orique (<i>Acting Pres.</i>)
Associated Press	Independent.	Rodolfo Piria (<i>Dir.</i>)
United Press	Independent.	Oscar Rubione (<i>Dir.</i>)

VATICAN CITY

Area: 108.7 acres

Population: 1,006 (1932 census)

Ruler

THE SUPREME PONTIFF, PIUS XI

Born in 1857; elected Pope (261st) February 6, 1922

Crowned, February 12, 1922

Secretary of State

EUGENIO CARDINAL PACELLI

THE COLLEGE OF CARDINALS

The cardinals constitute the Senate of the Pope and are his chief advisers. Upon his death, they elect his successor for life. The cardinals themselves are created for life by the Pope as vacancies occur. The College, when complete, consists of 70 members: 6 Cardinal-Bishops, 50 Cardinal-Priests and 14 Cardinal-Deacons. Their nationality at present is: Italian 38, French 7, American 4, Spanish 4, German 3, Polish 2, Czechoslovakian 2, Argentine, Austrian, Belgian, Brazilian, Canadian, Hungarian, Irish, and Portuguese 1 each. There are 2 vacancies.

THE CURIA ROMANA

The Curia Romana, which carries on the central administration of the Roman Catholic Church, consists of 11 committees.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATION

The Holy See maintains regular diplomatic relations with 34 countries by means of Apostolic Nuncios or Inter-Nuncios in the foreign country or by diplomatic representatives resident in the Vatican City. It also has unofficial relations by means of Apostolic Delegates with a number of other countries.

GOVERNMENT

The immediate government of the State of the Vatican City, established by the Lateran Treaty of February 11, 1929, is in the hands of a Governor (Marquis Camillo Serafini). He is assisted by a Counselor General, a General Council of Government (Count Franco Ratti, President of the Council), and by a number of offices. The legal system is based on canon law and pontifical constitutions and rules, and where these do not apply, the Italian law of Rome applies. There are no political parties and no parliament. There is a complete coinage system, postal system, railroad station and radio station.

PRESS

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Nature</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Osservatore Romano (daily)	Semi-official.	Count G. Della Torre (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bollettino Ufficiale della Santa Sede (Acta Apostolicae Sedis) (monthly)	Official.	Monsig. Filippo Giobbe (<i>Dir.</i>)
Illustrazione Vaticana (monthly)	Official.	Office of the Secretary of State
Annuario Pontificio (annual)	Official.	

VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas

Area: 393,976 square miles

Population: 3,026,878 (1926 census)

Provisional President

GENERAL ELEAZAR LOPEZ CONTRERAS

Chosen by Cabinet on December 18, 1935, on death of General Gomez to serve until Congress elects a successor

Cabinet

Appointed January 1, 1936

PARLIAMENT (Congreso Nacional)

UPPER CHAMBER
(Camara del Senado)

LOWER CHAMBER
(Camara de Diputados)

† Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)

† Election of February, 1927 (three-year term)

President: Changes every thirty days.

President: Changes every thirty days.

Number of members 40

Number of members 85

† No elections were held in 1930 or in 1933.

PARTIES AND PARTY PROGRAMS

There are no organized political parties with well-defined programs. The Government is highly centralized and has great influence over Congress.

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Esfera	Suegart & Co. (<i>Prop.</i>) R. David Leon (<i>Ed.</i>)
Heraldo	Angel Maria Corao (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Religión	Monseñor Jesús Maria Pellin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Universal	Luis T. Nuñez (<i>Dir.</i>)
Impulso (Barquisimeto)	Juan Carmona (<i>Ed.</i>)
Informacion (Maracaibo)	Juan Besson (<i>Ed.</i>)
Panorama (Maracaibo)	Ramon Villasmil (<i>Dir.</i>)
Billiken (weekly)	Lucas Manzano (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Elite (weekly)	Juan de Guruceaga (<i>Prop. and Ed.</i>)
Nos-Otras (monthly)	Luisa Martinez (<i>Ed.</i>)

YUGOSLAVIA

Capital: Beograd (Belgrade)

Area: 96,134 square miles

Population: 13,930,918 (census of March 31, 1931)

Ruler

KING PETER II

Proclaimed King upon the assassination of his father Alexander I, October 9, 1934. Being a minor (born September 6, 1923) he governs under the Regency of:

PRINCE PAUL OF YUGOSLAVIA	1st Regent
DR. RADENKO STANKOVICH	2nd Regent
DR. IVAN PEROVICH	3rd Regent
GENERAL V. TOMICH	Alternate 1st Regent
SENATOR J. BANYANIN	Alternate 2nd Regent
SENATOR DR. ZETS	Alternate 3rd Regent

Cabinet

Coalition (Nine Serbs, three Croats, two Moslems, two Slovenes)
Appointed June 24, 1935, reorganized September 22, 1935

Premier

DR. MILAN STOYADINOVICH (Radical Union)

PARLIAMENT

(Narodno Pretstavništvo)

UPPER CHAMBER (Senat)		LOWER CHAMBER (Skupstina)	
<i>Election of January 3, 1932; six-year term.</i>		<i>Election of May 5, 1935; four-year term.</i>	
<i>President: DR. LJUBOMIR TOMASHICH</i>		<i>President: STEVAN CHIRICH</i>	
<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>	<i>Parties</i>	<i>Representation</i>
Yugoslav Club	80	Yugoslav Radical Union	180
Populist Club	4	Yevtich and Agrarian groups . .	29
Others	3	Labor group	9
	—	Independent group	30
Total	87	Total	248

Note: Of the Senators, 41 are appointed by the Crown and 46 are elected.

Note: In the May 5, 1935, election 63 opposition deputies, led by Dr. Matchek, were elected but did not take their seats.

PARTY PROGRAMS AND LEADERS

The royal decree of January 6, 1929, dissolved the old political parties. The Constitution of September 3, 1931, prohibited the creation of new parties if they are based on regional or religious divisions.

YUGOSLAV RADICAL UNION (J. R. Z.): Founded in October, 1935, as a result of a fusion of elements representing: the Serbian Radical Party, led by Milan Stoyadinovitch and Aca Stanoyevich; the Bosnian Moslems, led by Dr. Mehmed Spaho; and the Slovene Clerical Party led by Dr. Koroshets. It stands for the monarchy, the Karageorgevich dynasty, parliamentary democracy, and larger Banat autonomy.

Leaders: Aca Stanoyevich, Milan Stoyadinovich (Premier), Dr. Mehmed Spaho (Minister of Communications) and Dr. Anton Koroshets (Minister of Home Affairs).

YUGOSLAV NATIONAL PARTY: It was formed on a nation-wide basis by Gen. Pera Zhivkovich (now Minister of War) and other officials of the dictatorial régime, many of them leaders of former parties, to present a list at the elections of November 8, 1931. It favors a strong central government, with limited local autonomies in the Banats (provinces). It did not take part as a body in the elections of May 5, 1935. The elements composing it participate in the so-called "Pohorye Movement" (Pohorye is a small town in Slovenia where the first meeting took place). The Party includes many prominent politicians, among them two of the alternate regents, Senators Banyanin and Zets.

Leader: N. Uzunovich (Chairman of Party).

YUGOSLAV POPULAR PARTY: Founded in May, 1933. Has strong centralist and nationalist tendencies; sometimes called a Fascist party.

Leaders: S. Hodjera, J. Lukich and Dr. N. Kesheljevich.

Unrecognized Parties

THE UNITED OPPOSITION: This is not a united party but a loose federation composed of three groups: (1.) the Croatian-Democrat Coalition, composed of the Croatian Peasant Party led by Dr. Vladimir Machek and the Independent Democrat Party led by Dr. Vecheslav Wilder; (2.) the Yugoslav Democrat Party led by Lyuba Davidovich; (3.) the Agrarian Party, composed of two groups one led by Dr. Yovan Yovanovich and the other by Dr. Dragolyub Yovanovich. In addition there is the Yugoslav Popular Movement ("Zbor") which advocates a complete reorganization based on the corporative system. It is led by D. Lyotich (formerly Minister of Justice).

PRESS

Unless otherwise noted papers are published in the capital city.

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Dan	Independent.	D. Popovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Politika	Independent; with large circulation throughout the country.	V. Ribnikar (<i>Dir.</i>) M. Milenovich and K. Tanovich (<i>Eds.</i>)
Pravda (evening)	Independent; sympathies were formerly with Democrats.	Damyan Sokich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vreme	Semi-official.	M. Stanoyevich (<i>Dir.</i>) S. Krakov (<i>Ed.</i>)
Zetski Glasnik (Cetinje)	Independent.	V. Mitrovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yutro (Ljubljana)	Independent.	Dr. A. Kramer (<i>Dir.</i>)
Slovenec (Ljubljana)	Formerly organ of Slovene Clerical Party; now supporting policy of Dr. Koroshets.	T. Rokovec (<i>Prop.</i>) Mr. Tersegav (<i>Ed.</i>)
Slovenski Narod (Ljubljana)	Independent, with Democratic sympathies.	Josip Župančič (<i>Ed.</i>)

<i>Name of Paper</i>	<i>Political Affiliation</i>	<i>Proprietor, Editor, etc.</i>
Reggeli Ujság (Novi-Sad)	Hungarian organ; in Hunga- rian.	S. Toman (<i>Ed.</i>)
Deutsches Volksblatt (Novi-Sad)	German organ; in German.	B. Kremlin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vechernya Poshta (Sarajevo)	Independent.	Mr. Boroyevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Vardar (Skoplje)	Independent.	M. Yovanovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novo Doba (Split, Dalmatia)	Independent; unionist.	V. Brayevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Yadranski Dnevnik (Split)	Independent.	Dr. I. Tarlaglia (<i>Prop.</i>)
Becsmegy Naplo (Subotitza)	Hungarian organ; in Hunga- rian.	L. Fonyves (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novi List (Sushak)	Independent.	
Jugoslavenski Lloyd (Zagreb)	Non-partisan; a well-informed economic paper.	M. Lakatoch (<i>Dir.</i>)
Jutarnji List (Zagreb)	Independent; has evening edi- tion, <i>Vecer</i> .	J. Horvat (<i>Ed.</i>)
Morgenblatt (Zagreb)	Independent; in German.	Dr. Moskovich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Novosti (Zagreb)	Supports Yugoslav union; in- dependent.	S. Jutriša (<i>Ed.</i>)
Obzor (Zagreb)	Independent; oldest Croat paper.	Dr. M. Dezman (<i>Ed.</i>) Dr. R. Meixner (<i>Pol. Ed.</i>)
L'Echo de Belgrade (weekly)	Semi-official; in French; politi- cal, economic and literary.	
Narodno Blagostanje	Economic and financial.	Dr. V. Baykich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Privredni Pregled (weekly)	Economic and financial.	M. Ivežich and G. Kozomarich (<i>Eds.</i>)
South Slav Herald (fortnightly)	Local, tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Balkan Herald (monthly)	Tourist and economic news; in English.	A. T. Atherton (<i>Ed.</i>)
Nova Europa (Zagreb) (monthly)	Independent cultural and po- litical periodical, with fed- eralistic sympathies.	Dr. M. Čurčin (<i>Ed.</i>)
Ekonomist (monthly)	Economic and financial.	M. Todorovich (<i>Prop.</i>) N. Stanarevich (<i>Ed.</i>)
Bankarstvo (Zagreb) (monthly)	Economic and financial.	Ljubomir Kosijer (<i>Ed.</i>)
Revue Internationale des Etudes Balkaniques (Belgrade)	Essays on Balkan historical, ethnic, social and economic questions; in French.	Prof. P. Skok and Prof. M. Budimir (<i>Eds.</i>)

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Central Press Bureau	Official.	Dr. Kosta Lukovich (<i>Dir.</i>)
Avala	Semi-official.	Svet. Petrovich (<i>Dir.</i>)

OTHER COUNTRIES

AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul

Area: 270,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 12,000,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

KING MOHAMMED ZAHIR SHAH

Born in 1914; succeeded November 8, 1933

DANZIG (FREE CITY OF)

Area: 754 square miles

Population: 407,517 (1929 census)

High Commissioner

SEAN LESTER

Appointed October 26, 1933

LIECHTENSTEIN (PRINCIPALITY OF)

Capital: Vaduz

Area: 65 square miles

Population: 10,213 (1930 census)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE FRANCIS I

Born in 1853; succeeded February 11, 1929

MONACO

Capital: Monaco

Area: 370 acres

Population: 22,994 (1,754 Citizens of Monaco)
(1933 estimate)

Form of Government

Constitutional Monarchy

Ruler

PRINCE LOUIS II

Born in 1870; succeeded June 26, 1922

MUSCAT (OMAN)

Capital: Muscat

Area: 82,000 square miles

Population: 500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

SULTAN SAIYID SAID BIN TAIMUR

Born in 1910; succeeded 1932

NEPAL

Capital: Kathmandu

Area: 54,000 square miles

Population: 5,600,000 (estimated)

Form of Government

Military Oligarchy

Ruler

KING TRIBHUBANA BIR BIKRAM

Born in 1906; succeeded December 11, 1911

Prime Minister

GEN. JOODHA SHUM SHERE JUNG BAHADUR RÁNÁ

SAUDI ARABIA (KINGDOM OF)

Formerly Kingdoms of Hejaz and of Nejd and Dependencies

Capital: Mecca and Riyadh

Area: 462,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 4,750,000 (estimated)

Ruler

KING ABDUL AZIZ IBN ABDUR RAHMAN AL FAISAL AL SAUD

Born in 1880; proclaimed King of Hejaz, January 8, 1926, King of Saudi Arabia by decree of
September 22, 1932

YEMEN

Capital: Sana

Area: 75,000 square miles (estimated)

Population: 2,500,000 (estimated)

Ruler

IMAM YAHYA BEN MUHAMMED BEN HAMID EL DIN